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THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28710—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-2	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16 8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12 0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14 1
24 4	13-2	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	24-4	13-20
41-8	21-12		41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th Apr.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4130	870	J. L. Parfitt	23rd ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B.L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	963	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

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SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	6th Apr.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st ,,
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2933	500	A. Symons	19th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 8, 1892.

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THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. March 10, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

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BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3.800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 9th April, 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 10th April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

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NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3341	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
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Bacillus of Chicken Cholera	,,	5	0
Pneumoccus of Friedlander	,,	5	0
Bacillus Tuberculosus Sputum	,,	5	0
Bacillus Tuberculosis (*Human Lung*)	,,	5	0
Bacillus of Swine Fever	,,	5	0
Bacillus in Leprosy	,,	5	0
Bacillus of Lactic Acid	,,	5	0
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BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.

Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.

Further Particulars can be had on application to

OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE given CHARGE of my business to Mr. F. BONNICI, who is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN my Firm per procuration, as per general power-of-Attorney, dated, 21st March, 1892.

D. MACROPOLO.

Bombay, 6th April, 1892.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, the UPPER FLOOR of "Admiralty House," in Middle Colaba. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, very cheap, a part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE, in Armenian Lane, Fort. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends, at Home, made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12 „
COQUETAS	„ 3	8 „

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs. 4	0 Per 100
„ 2	„ 3	12 „

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS."
VERY CHOICE
REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and further Particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE & SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1891, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th March, 1892.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the Undersigned, HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA, SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA, and MANECKJEE DOSABHOY WADIA, as Commission Agents and General Merchants at Bombay and elsewhere, under the firm of DOSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., was as from the 28th day of July, 1891, DISSOLVED so far as regards the said Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia who on that day retired from the business; and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia and Maneckjee Dosabhoy Wadia.

As witness our hands this 22nd day of March, One thousand eight hundred and Ninety-two.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA,
SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA,
MANECKJEE DOSABHOY WADIA,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of Commission Agents and General Merchants carried on at Bombay and elsewhere by the undersigned under the name and style of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co. in partnership with Mr. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA, who RETIRED from the 28th of July, 1891, will be continued as hitherto by the undersigned under the same name and style on their own risk and responsibility.

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA.
MANECKJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA.

Bombay, 24th March, 1892.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per Share has been declared for the half year, ending 31st December, 1891, and will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1892, at the registered office of the Company, No 2, Dalal street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on production of share-Certificates to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VUYDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 29 March, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 31st March to Thursday the 7th April, 1892 (both days inclusive.)

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1892, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1891.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. F. Freyvogel as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. J. B. Lee, proceeded to England.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, March 18, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 5th to the 19th April 1892, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 500 tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS, under two separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) Wednesday, the 6th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 379 OF 1888.

POOTLIBAI, widow of GOCULDAS GOVINDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff

Vs.

MOOLJEE GEEGA and PURSHOTUM JAMNADAS of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, and MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE BADINA of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing outside the Fort, executors of the Will of the said GOCULDAS GOVINDJEE and F. L. LATHAM, Esquire, of Bombay, European, the Advocate-General of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date 21st day of March. One thousand, Eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Gocouldas Govindjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of October, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Rs. 5. Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Town-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEAAING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,

"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20,

10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods at the lost property office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at No. 20, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hinks' and Ditmar's Table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain C. M. GRAY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO TENT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the oval, opposite to the Sailors' Home,

1 photographic studio tent, measures inside about 31' 6" by 16' 6" and the height is 15' 6" sloping to 12' 0" The Rowti Tent is 10' 0" 10' 0" by 8' 6".

The above will be on view from Friday next.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell, by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14-1, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham,

1 second-hand Victoria with removable coach-box.

1 strong palanquin office shigram,

1 handsome strong grey Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.

FERNS AND PALMS FOR SALE.

A very fine collection of ferns, palms, standard roses, geraniums, &c., the property of Dr. Collie, will be sold, by public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at the European General Hospital, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell, by public auction, at No. 2 Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished substantial made household furniture made to order by Messrs. Wimbridge and John Robertson, best plateware rich crockery and glassware, very handsome Satsuma, Kanga Crown Derby and Doulton table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION sale of photographic kits of the well-known Photographers, Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the photographic materials of the well-known firm of photographers, Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co., consisting of a large number of Lenses of Dallmeyers, Voiglander, Darlsh, &c., &c., complete with cameras and stands, large number of backgrounds, Studio furniture, carpets, grass carpets, &c., &c. Chemicals of all description, albumsized papers, card-boards, burnishing machines, etc. etc.

Oil-paintings representing group of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales with his Staff, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur and Staff, a painting of Indian Beauties, a painting of Sir James and the late Lady Ferguson, Monochrome Photographs of celebrities, valuable negatives of 17 years' collection of Royal Personages, Dukes and Duchesses, Viceroys and Ladies, Governors and Ladies, Commanders-in-Chief and Ladies, majority of Rajahs in India including H. H. the Nizam with several nobles of Hyderabad, Bombay and Poona views, caves of Adjunta and Elephanta, etc., etc., also a rich collection of portrait frames, drawing-room furniture, chandeliers, Persian carpets, book cases, mirrors, etc., etc., and many other sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at No. 17 Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built boat-shape phaeton, a powerful bay Arab horse and harness, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at "St. Vincent," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome Teakwood and Blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese Vases, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kesterton," one handsome strong fine trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 6, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, close to the premises occupied by M. Hirsch, Vienna Confectioner, the surplus stock-in-trade of a well-known firm of watch manufacturers and jewellers, consisting of 18-carat gold watches, silver and nickel watches, fancy jewelled watches, gold chains, jewelled rings, hair pins, brooches, lockets, charms, alberts; also clocks, time-pieces, musical boxes, marine chronometers, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties in Sutree Sarang Street, outside the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ananda Seowa and Company, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khutib, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of August, 1889, the following properties, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Sutree Sarang Street or Foogla Tindal Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 23 and now under Street No. 116, 11 and 13 ward No. 2821, and bounded on the east by Sutree Serang Street or Foogla Tindal Street, on the west partly by the house of Moosa Abdoola and partly by the New Bengalpoora Street, on the north by the house of Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khutib and on the south by the house of the said Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khutib (the property secondly described) and the property is now in the occupation of the mortgagee and his tenants.

Secondly.—All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Sutree Sarang Street, otherwise called Foogla Tindal Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 23 and now under Street No. 114 and ward No. 2827, containing by admeasurement 15½ feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sutree Sarang Street, otherwise called Foogla Tindal Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of the said Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmael Khutib (the property firstly described), and on the south by the property of Abdool Kader Khutib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 137, New Foras Road, next to the Iron Foundry, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, made to order, plateware, crockery and glassware, very handsome Hinks' six light chandelier and table lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. EZEKIEL NISAN.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table and wall ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, &c, the property of Mrs. FRASER, widow of the late E. J. Fraser, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's Clydale Mills, in the Mahim wood, near Dadur, the valuable substantial made blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of PARKES, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

HANDSOME BAY HORSE FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ghosla Sethna and Co.

1 handsome bay Turcoman horse, 15-2, age 5 years.

SALE OF LEAD SHOTS.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Essoofally Mahomedali and Co.—Ex s. s. Shannon.

M. C. and Co., E. M. Co.—1453-71.—14 casks each 5 cwts lead shots manufactured by Walker, Parker and Co., Ld., in bags of 28lb. each.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Soomar Veera—Ex s. s. Shannon.

M. C. —971—1449-57—9 casks each 5 cwts lead shots, manufactured by Walker, Parker and Co., Ld., in bags of 28lb. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

EXSHAW'S NO. 1 BRANDY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms,

Ex s. s. Carthage.

31 boxes each one dozen bottles John Exshaw's No. 1 brandy, in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, opposite the New Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, rich Brussels carpets, gent's racing saddles, books, wearing apparel, etc., the property of Captain L. L. STEELE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

The undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sidick Hajee, Oosman, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hajee Abdoola Hajee Mahomed and Hajee Fattay Mahomed Rahimtoola, the following property, known as the Silver Mill, situate at Chinchpoogly, near Kala Chowky, without the Fort, together with the machinery, engines, boilers, plant, stock, carts, waggons, tubs, implements, utensils, trade fixtures, personal chattels and effects, now standing and lying on the said premises, and used in connection with the said mill, which property consists of—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,650 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1071 (2), Street No. 31 A and bounded on the east, west, and north by the property of the lessors, and on the south by Kalla Chowky, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 37 and four-ninths square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land hereinbefore described, on the west by the property of Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel, on the north by the Western Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, and on the south by the aforesaid Kala Chowky Road.

For particulars of property and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oil-paintings, Chelsea and Japanese table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. H. HILL, Esq., C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PARLI HILL ON THE DANDA ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. L. J. Fernandez, and S. S. Fernandez, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of land, situate at a place called Darat, between the villages of Rajan and China, admeasuring 11,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered under survey No. 285 in Danda Line in the Collectorate of Thana, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Messrs. Frank, Chalk and Thomas Linbetter, on the west by the property of Mr. Fonseca and others, and on the south by the property of Braz Fernandez.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhanjisha Kondajee, the administrators of the property and credits of Kondajee Bunajee Gowlee, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1889, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, and the western side of Trimbuck Parshotum Street, in the Registration sub-district of Fort (now Bombay), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under forts freehold No. 458 and No. 4991, of quit and ground rent, and new survey No. 534, and 553, respectively, standing in the name of Kondajee Bunajee, which said land is a portion of the aforesaid numbers of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon assessed under Municipal Nos. 25 and 26, and bounded on the east by Trimbuck Purshotum Street, on the west by the property of E. Cooper, Esq., on the north by the property of Thacker, and on the south by the property of Kurumjee Allibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, April 6, 1892.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
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TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
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SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IRON BEAMS, CRAB WINCH, OLD SCANTLING, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Don Tankee (behind the Shroff's Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory) by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Lildathur Shamjee, an insolvent, consisting of iron beams, Crab Winch, old doors and windows, old joists, rafters and bamboos and pieces, rope-walk wooden wheels, empty casks, tins, mats, &c., &c.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, situate at Camatcepoora 1st Street, Camatcepoora 1st Lane, Camatcepoora Centre Road, Camatcepoora 2nd Street.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Peerbai, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and wife of Cowasjee Jeewanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jangham Dharmajee, the following properties, viz.:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1892, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Camatcepoora 1st Lane, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3381, new No. 10183, old Survey No. 2930, and new Survey No. 3788, containing by admeasurement seventy and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the property of Rajamnabai, on the north by the Camatcepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1083, and street No. 48, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th April 1892, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO 2.

All those three several pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, now formed into one, situate at the Camatcepoora 1st Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six and one-third square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3386, 3383, and 3387, new Nos. 10187, 10188, and 10189, old Survey Nos. 2964, 2365, and 2366, and new Survey No. 5700, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1083 and Street No. 46; and bounded on the east by the property of Rajamma Jalla, on the west by the property of Shivlinga Ukjeer, on the north by the Camatcepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said pieces of land or ground and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1892, at 4 p.m.

LO

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	500	Rs. 25	1,011
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	70

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	435
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	73
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	410
Central India	3,750	500	500	40	995
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	867
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	762½
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Loopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1505
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Gouldas	1,035	1,000	1,000	70	1,780
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	710
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1165
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,020
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	25	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	46

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 x
Albert Glossing Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	700	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Brenl's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	120
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,500	1,500	45 dvd	32
English Press and Manfgl.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450 x 1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	470
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50)
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80 d
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M	1,111	250	all	Rs. 35	265
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no o
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,775
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	880
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Goyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	10)	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10)
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	10)
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	10)
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	5)
Do.	Prf. 1,000	(	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	85	95
Thacker & Co.	1,500	1 0	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	5,000	25	2.	5-8	10½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-12
China Leaf	..	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	..	23-12 ..
Do. do. new	..	24 ..
Australia do,	..	24-10
Bombay do.	..	23-11
English Sovereigns	..	15-7
Do. Drazors	..	15-6-9
Bar Silver 17 Betternees	..	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	..	106-14
Carolas Dollars	..	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	..	222 ..
Five-Francs	..	304 ..

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Meeting of the new Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Solicitors' Examinations commence, High Court.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 12-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 7th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday, the 11th instant.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have taken an excellent photograph of their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord Harris, and the Officers of their Staffs, at Government House. All the likenesses are admirable.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

Quadrille....Arcadia.....Coote.
Overture....Die Irrfahrt Ums Gluck.....Suppe.
Hymn.....A La France.....H. Berlioz.
Selection....A La Dorothy.....Winterbottom.
Valse.....A La Der Romantiker.....Lanner.
Gavotte....A La Cigale.....C Godfrey.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MADRESSEH BUILDING FUND.—We have been requested to state that Mr. R. M. Sayani and Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., of Bombay, have paid to Khan Bahadur Hasanally Effendi, President of the Karachi Sind Madresseh-tul-Islam Board, the sum of Rs. 250 each as a contribution towards the Madresseh Building Fund, and Mr. Mirza Abdul Hosain Shirazi has promised a substantial contribution. We are also requested to state that as a still further sum of Rs. 37,000 is required to complete the gigantic Madresseh in building, the President earnestly appeals to his fellow-citizens and co-religionists for support.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the presidentship of Mr. Bajeerao Tatia Rowjee Ranjeetjee, the first general gathering of this Union was held at the Union's Room, Frere Road, Fort, on Sunday. At this gathering the aims and objects of the Union were explained by the president, and the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers and members of the managing committee for the ensuing year :—Mr. Lenaklal Karsandas, president ; Mr. Sumterlal Guneshlal, secretary ; and Messrs. Damoderdas Gordhandas Sookhadwala, Bajeerao Tatia Rowjee Ranjeetjee, Purshotum Bhagwandas, Sounderdas Lakhmidas, and Ramdas Ludha, members.

TIME TO REFORM.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Panachund Runchore, a lad of fifteen, was brought up by Inspector Briscoe on a charge of theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 100. The complainant, Nanabhoy Damodar, described as a music master, deposed to making a report to the police when he found his trinkets missing one morning on returning from Mahaluxmi. He had been about a short time, leaving his house at Pydownie under the charge of the youthful delinquent, and two other domestics. In making their searches the offender was noticed in the Marwaree bazaar behaving in a suspicious manner with Rs. 48-8 worth of the valuables with him that were recognised and claimed by the owner after his arrest. The Magistrate, in declaring him guilty, committed him for two years to the Sassoon Reformatory.

EARTHQUAKE IN GOA.—On Thursday last, at 1 a.m., shocks of earthquake were felt twice at Margaum, Goa. The first was more pronounced and the second was accompanied by a noise like the sound of a drum or a deep rumbling as of distant thunder. Many persons felt shaken in their beds ; and those who were sleeping on ground floors experienced the shock as of a rapid train passing underneath. Small stones were detached from walls, and some images in nitches in walls were broken. The tiles of some houses were shaken off, and many persons in terror leaped out of their beds and ran out to the streets afraid that another shock might bring down the buildings and bury them beneath their ruins, while others took refuge on high places. Again at 10-30 a.m., another shock was felt just like the second one during the night. In the District Court, at Margaum, the Judge, the Delegate, and the barristers felt themselves raised in their seats. The shocks were also felt throughout the province of Salsette, and were in some parts more violent than in others.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

POONA.

THE following telegram is from the Collector of Poona, under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code, for the week ending 2nd April :—"Jowari 30½ and bajri 27½ lbs. per rupee on average. On relief works number employed on the last day of the week—adults 297, children 20. Rain at Baramati on the 3rd of April, 69 cents."

SATARA.

The telegram from the Collector of Satara, for the week ending 2nd April, says:—Jawari 27·4 and bajri 26·20 lbs. per rupee on average. No persons employed on relief works during the week. Grain supply middling. No rain."

BELGAUM.

A telegram received from the Collector of Belgaum, for the week ending 2nd April, is as follows :—

Jowari 29 lbs. and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average. Numbers employed on the last day of the week on one work under Professional Agency in Gokak—adults 269, children 280 ; expenditure Rs. 188, including Sunday wages. On one work under Professional Agency in Athni—adults 55, children 60 ; expenditure Rs. 19. On one work under Civil Agency in Parasgad—adults 160, children 58 ; expenditure Rs. 94, including Sunday wages. On two works under Civil Agency in Athni, numbers mustered on Thursday—the works having been stopped on Friday and Saturday—adults 37, children *nil* ; expenditure Rs. 44, including Sunday wages. No poor-house or village relief. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

The following is a return showing progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity :—

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works. Number.	Class.	Total Number of persons mustered during the week on—	Total expenditure on account of—
Dharwar	Week ending 19th March 1892.	4	Local Board Works under Civil Agency.	2,064	Rs. a. p. 539 0 6
		4	Local Board Works under Professional Agency.	5,768	746 0 0

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.
* Navalgund	31	19½	20	18
Nargund	33½	20	18½	17½
Gadag	31	17½	18½	20½
Mundargi	30 3-5	18½	18½	17½
Ron	34½	17	19½	17½

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. No rain. Cholera in two villages of Gadag. Grain supply sufficient.

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works. Number.	Class.	Total number of persons mustered during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
Belgaum	Week ending 19th March 1892.	1	Provincial Public Works Agency.	910	Rs. a. p. 121 0 0
		6	Local Fund Works under Civil Agency.	1,968	255 0 0

Price of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jawari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
* Athni	28	28	17	16	17
Gokak	29	29	17	17	16
Parasgad	24	30	18	16	16
Murgod	31	32	18	18	16

* No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. No cholera. No rain. Grain supply sufficient.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN discoursing of "Naval Tactics" Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle relates an anecdote which illustrates what may be described as purely personal "naval tactics." It is a story of a Yankee who was giving his experience of what had happened in the American Civil War. He had been in command of a turret-ship. A lady said to him "Oh, no doubt, you always were inside the turret." "No, ma'am," he replied, "I was not inside the turret." "Oh, really," she said, "then where did you get to ?" "Well," was the reply, "we were generally attacking forts and I got on the lee side of the turret, so as to have two thicknesses of armour to protect me, instead of one."

IN the return to the writ for Kirkcaldy Burghs the new member's name was spelt with two Ps, thus : "Dalziell." When the new member had subscribed the roll of Parliament, and the Clerks at the Table discovered that his signature was "J. H. Dalziel," he was requested to attend at the table of the House next day to "verify his identity."

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, who has announced his intention of retiring to the tranquility of a villa at Marly-le-Roi, has chosen for his retreat the scene of one of his late father's eccentricities. It was near this little town, known to the Parisian excursionist, that the elder Dumas built the villa Monte Cristo, on which he expended two hundred and fifty thousand francs that he might astonish the public and gratify his own affection for Oriental architecture. The stone framework of each window is adorned with sculptures, and above them are medallions supported by unicorns and carved with the likeness of a famous man. The most curious part is the hall, which recalls the Alhambra, and was built by workmen specially fetched from Algeria. The neighbourhood, however, possesses other attractions for the overstrung nerves of one accustomed to the life of the Boulevards. The landscape is watered by the Seine, and picturesque ; there is a forest with venerable trees ; while ivy-clad stones, the heaving turf and undulating grounds conceal the buried foundations of the "Hermitage," built by Mansard for Louis XIV. and his favourite courtiers.

LORD ROSEBERY will have unpleasant cause to remember a meeting at the Foresters' Hall the other night, when he addressed his East Finsbury constituents. In enforcing one of his points, he brought one hand smartly down upon the other—a favourite oratorical trick of his. It was an effective, but an unfortunate little action, for a big signet ring on one hand, struck a large ruby in a ring on the other hand, forced it from its setting, and chipped a big corner off it. The larger piece fell on the reporters' table, the other could not be found. It was a very large stone of perfect colour, and of course very valuable. But it had a further personal value to Lord Rosebery that could not be put into figures.

THE recent large purchases of port wine for the London market, to which considerable attention has been directed, were, at the instance of Messrs. H. Burnay and Co., a financial firm in Lisbon, and made through the agency of Messrs. Southard. The first motive of the buyers, the latter firm explain, was a desire to replenish the silver currency in Portugal ; but to buy silver in London (and bar silver has never been so cheap in this market as it is at present) it is necessary to pay for it in gold, and gold might have been sent from Lisbon, but there would have been no profit in the transaction. There is, however, at hand another commodity for which Portugal is famous, and that is its wine, a shipment of which at the present time to the London market enjoys a premium of about 20 per cent. if bought with full benefit of exchange. Arrangements were, therefore, made to buy up as much port as possible of a good quality at a moderate price, payable in the currency of the country, and the result was that a total of 17,400 pipes were secured. The object being to convert the wines into gold, and then into silver, they are to be brought to the hammer as soon as possible, and in about two months' time 10,000 pipes are to be sold as a first instalment.

BILL NYE, the American humourist and lecturer, had a narrow escape at Fort Dodge, Iowa, the other night. A group of grangers, who had ridden 20 miles over muddy roads to attend the "show," which had been announced by flaring posters, were sadly displeased. They had expected to see something like a three-ring circus, Roman hippodrome, and menagerie combined, with mayhap, a skirt dancer thrown in. Consequently the choicest puns and funniest stories fell on stony ground. At the close of the performance an indignation meeting was held, and the grangers decided that they had been swindled. Some one proposed that "Bald-headed Bill" be branded as an impostor, and ridden out of town on a rail. Eventually the meeting broke up without anything more serious than swearing ; but Bill Nye, like Coleridge's wedding guest, a sadder and a wiser man, left town the morrow morn.

THE barbettes in the Royal Sovereign class rise above the deck much less than those of the Admiral class, consequently the 67-ton guns of the new monster battle-ships, instead of being well above the deck, are only about four feet above it when laid horizontally, or very little higher than they would be if carried in turrets ; consequently, if the Royal Sovereign's and her sisters fire ahead or astern their decks will suffer, and the glass in the skylights abaft is certain to be shattered. The upper deck in these ships has been as it were raised up the barbettes, in fact the safety of the upper deck has been imperilled and an extensive amount of unarmoured side exposed to the enemy's fire, for the sake of giving the ships an unnecessarily high freeboard. This will make them more comfortable at sea, but in our opinion will not add to their fighting efficiency. The Royal Sovereign's after capstan is of the most ancient description, and can only be worked by hand. An after capstan does not have much work, but if the ship gets any stern anchor or hawser work, her people will wish they had a better capstan.

PEOPLE who talk of the dangers of chloroform should, according to Dr. Dubois-Reymond, make sure that we are not placing our own shortcomings to the account of this precious anæsthetic. This high authority tells us that by far the greater number of narcoses are undertaken in rooms not designed for that purpose. The chloroform taken along on a hasty call by country practitioners, who do not operate every day, or that employed on shipboard and in warmer climates, is certainly often inferior to that demanded by the Pharmacopœia. It is for similar reasons that ether, otherwise unduly extolled by English authorities, is considered entirely unfit for use in India. The chloroform supplied to the army hospitals during the late Franco-Prussian war was for the most part notoriously unfit for use. Besides this, we are assured, that though rules for administering anæsthetics have been laid down by various writers, there is nowhere any injunction that the physician must test his chloroform before administering it. Finally in nine-tenths of the reports of deaths under chloroform, not a word is said about the article employed, and thus an important factor for forming an opinion is entirely excluded.

To paint the lily used to be considered a wholly superfluous labour, but it seems from the communication of Mr. Brockbank in the *Gardeners' Chronocle* that the horticultural world is just now in great excitement about the artificial colouring of flowers, which, as we have lately noted, is said to have been accidentally discovered by a young workgirl in Paris. Yellow daffodils, it is announced, may be "beautifully striped with dark scarlet in twelve hours." The secret is simply that of dipping their stalks in aniline dye dissolved in water to about the transparency of claret. Readers of Shakespeare and Herrick will probably prefer nature's honest gold. Indigo carmine, we are assured, also produces "beautiful blue tints." The two combined dye various shades of purple, with curious mottled effects, some parts of the flowers becoming pink and other parts blue and purple. Greens are produced by using the blue dye with yellow. Indigo and cochineal have been tried with partial success. Lily of the Valley flowers became tinged with pink or blue in six hours ; Narcissi are changed from pure white to deep scarlet in twelve hours, delicate shades of pink are imparted to them in a very short time, and so forth. It is fair to say that our horticultural contemporary certifies to the practical utility of these processes in showing the course of the juices of the plants. This in the case of tulips enables the grower to distinguish the varieties much earlier than he would otherwise be able to do. With all respect to Mr. Brockbank, this seems really all that can be honestly said in favour of "the artificial colouring of flowers."

ACCORDING to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, had the wishes of her Majesty been realised she would in all probability have visited the Italian Riviera. Nervi was the spot selected as being the best adapted to serve the double purpose of affording the Queen a delightful trip and of enabling the Princess Beatrice to realise her desire to visit Venice. When, therefore, M. Dosse, the Queen's Courier, left England upon his mission to report as to the most eligible localities, he was specially charged to visit Nervi, and to report fully respecting its conveniences. In the meantime Sir Henry Ponsonby's attention had been called to the advantages of Hyeres, and with so much effect that telegraphic instructions were forwarded to M. Dosse to proceed to Costebelle before visiting Nervi. It was found that two of the hotels at Costebelle, managed and owned by M. Peyron, answered the Queen's requirements admirably ; but the fate of Costebelle was still in the balance, and M. Dosse was ordered to proceed to Nervi in accordance with his original instructions received before leaving England. At Nervi nothing could be found by the experts which would fully satisfy the Queen's requirements, or would in any way compare with the lesser-known and somewhat out-of-the-way Costebelle. Before a final decision was arrived at, further reports and inquiries were made by experts sent from England as to the suitability and attractiveness of Costebelle. An English lady, an amateur water-colourist, who has spent several winters at Hyerer, was good enough, at Sir Henry Ponsonby's request, to lend her portfolio of sketches for the inspection of the Queen, and it was only then that the Italian Riviera was, at any rate for this year, abandoned, and that Costebelle was finally selected.

AN important experiment, designed to test the powers of endurance possessed by the Russian infantry soldier in campaigning work during a period of intense cold, has lately been made in a district near the western frontier. It was desired to discover under what degree of cold troops could camp out in tents, and for this purpose eight infantrymen were chosen at random. The snow, which lay deep on the ground, was levelled over a certain area, a tent pitched, and its interior covered with mats, on which were laid 56lb. of straw. The men, accoutred in heavy great coats and Wellington boots, lay down to rest, using their knapsacks as pillows, at nine o'clock in the evening. Outside the thermometer, protected from the wind blasts, then indicated 31 deg. of frost Fahrenheit. An officer remained outside all night, making observations. At one o'clock the temperature inside the tent was seventeen degress above zero, and outside at zero. Towards morning the thermometer gradually fell without and within, and at four o'clock marked four degrees below zero. Until three o'clock the men slept quite comfortably, but towards four, when the frost became so intense, sleep was impossible. The soldiers left their tent and ran about in the open, to prevent themselves from being frozen to death.

FROM Mr. Bradley's Verdant Green to Mr. Herman Merivale's "Faucit of Baliol" no story of University life, grave or gay, according to the Don, who has taken up this subject in the *Scholastic Globe*, gives a fairly good picture of the undergraduate as he is. The Don assures us that the ordinary young man of the day is very wide awake as to his own interests, of a too-enlightened selfishness to neglect the studies which will help him to make his way through the world, shrewd about money-matters, disillusioned as to most of the generous old impulses of youth, extremely sceptical as to other men's good faith, and vain of his mean distrust, which he considers the stamp of a man of the world. Being wholly without chivalry, and therefore, as the Don gallantly says, "utterly incapacitated for understanding women, he believes that he can see through them easily." He means, if he condescends to marry at all, to marry money, and remains calmly persuaded that every girl who is good enough to tolerate his dulness, and try to make it amusing, is doing her best "to catch" him. "Nemesis," adds this University Theophrastus, "indeed awaits him ; some day he will meet a woman who really allows him to believe that he understands her, and then"—but the Don declines "to pursue this topic to its natural end."

As has already been announced, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the Procureur-General who was mainly instrumental in breaking up the Boulangist conspiracy, is prosecuting M. Rochefort and M. Delpierre, for a libel in the *Intransigeant*. With regard to M. Delpierre, the case is a simple one, he being in Paris, where he represents M. Rochefort. The prosecution of M. Rochefort, however, presents some legal difficulties. It is not likely that he will appear in answer to the summons of the court, since he would be immediately liable to arrest were he to set foot in France. This being so, the case will have to come on in his absence, in which case he will be tried according to French law by a judge without a jury. One signal advantage M. de Beaurepaire has in the matter, and that is that he is sure of his costs should his action be successful. All M. Rochefort's worldly goods have been in the hands of a sort of official receiver since his flight to England. His property is "sequestrated," and his creditors are paid by a Government official. The French constitution no longer permits the confiscation of a man's property, even when he is an exile ; but it undertakes the management of his pecuniary affairs.

"EASIEST thing in the world military ballooning. You go up, just look about you, and then come down again with valuable information for headquarters." Some such form as this would probably express the notions of the uninstructed outsider, but these are not the notions of Lieutenant H. B. Jones, R.E., who has devoted special study to this subject. First there is the uneasy feeling akin to sea-sickness which affects the amateur aeronaut in all but still weather ; then there is the difficulty of keeping a field-glass fixed on a particular object, always remembering that it is necessary in these days to keep a couple of miles away from the enemy. Difficulties of this preliminary kind surmounted, there is the tendency of the whole landscape to look, as the balloon rises, like one flat plain, so that what is hidden from sight and what is exposed to the view of one on the ground is hard to determine. Then the military balloonist must have a trained eye for numbers ; also for the various constituents of a force. Inexperienced observers looking down from a car easily mistake a company for a battalion, or even transport waggons for field guns. Besides this, the military balloonist must be an expert aeronaut, because it is often expedient in windy weather to send up only one man, in order to give the balloon greater buoyancy to rise through the wind

SOME of the *badmashes* at Delhi, the Lahore paper is informed, are doing a good business just now as "Government agents." They started with disseminating a story to the effect that there was some mysterious hitch in the smooth working of the water works scheme at that place which could only be removed, so the Government had discovered by sacrificing seven boys to the water deity at the site of the reservoir. It was then stated that they, the *badmashes*, had been deputed to kidnap the required number of youths from the City and take them to the Deputy Commissioner, who would handsomely reward his agents and then fix a day for the public sacrifice. The ruse has succeeded famously, and the *badmashes* are reported to be reaping a rich harvest by seizing children and then carrying them to their parents for a consideration, which they accept as compensation for the loss of the handsome reward promised by the Deputy Commissioner. The police are, of course, doing their duty, but something very like a panic has prevailed among the ignorant poor at Delhi who cannot be persuaded to allow their children out of their sight, and domestic servants have been asking their European employers for leave to stay at home and take care of their boys.

THE PAHANG RISING.

MR. J. P. RODGER, the British Resident of Pahang, is going to Pahang alone, it being perhaps the opinion that Mr. Rodger's reappearance will finally quell the rebellious Orang Kayah. Of course, the political importance attached to the rising is considerable, for it brings into question the allegiance of the Sultan of Pahang, whose position, at the present time, is not a particularly enviable one.

It is to be noted that some preparation is being made in Singapore in case of emergency ; and it is persumable that no active measures will be taken until Mr. Rodger has arrived at Pahang, enquired into, and reported on the situation.

It is significant to note that this latest manifestation of activity on the part of the Orang Kayah is not altogether unheralded. So long ago as the 26th February the *Straits Times* published the following :—Information has been brought into Singapere, to the effect that at Kaula Pahang, and all along the eastern side of the State of Pahang, there is a belief that the Dato Kayah of Jellei (the principal Chief of Jellei and one of the four great chiefs of Pahang) has broken out in rebellion ; the Orang Kayah Pahlawan of Semantan has joined him, and that these two have banded their forces together. This rumour (which comes via Pekan) has in no wise been supported by any official information ; in fact such news as is at haud would show that the situation is quite the reverse. It was only last week that H. E. the Governor received a message, conveyed chiefly by wire, from Mr. Rodger at Kuala Lipis saying that all was quiet and that matters were progressing favourably. This telegram was handed round to each member of the Council, but H. E. did not make the contents public. Without affirming the present rumour, it may be noted that, in a manner, there is reason to attach some slight importance to it, because of the Malays all along the eastern side of the Pahang State. These Malays have for a long time manifested a peculiarly unsettled disposition, showing a desire to leave their work and get up-country. Quite recently the major portion of the men employed in or near the Kuala have refused to work and have cleared away into the jungle. The general talk amongst these men about the Orang Kayah is that help may be forthcoming from Kelatan. Mr. Rodger, so it is said, on receipt of the news of the Jellei trouble at once proceeded up-country by the steam launch Sir Frederick Weld for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the rumour ; and it is reasonable to suppose that the telegram which reached the Governor yesterday from Mr. Rodger at Kusala Lipis was intended to convey that so far the rumour was unfounded. Kuala Lipis is some distance to the north-west of Jellei.

The latest information from the disaffected country is that the Bentong district is held by the Sultan's men, and that so far the Ex-Orang Kayah and his followers are lying low.—*Straits Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Oswald. 1,781 tons, Captain W Attree, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Secundershaw, 98 tons. Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Damaun, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons. Captain G F Withers, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marsialles, with a general cargo and Sir James and nephew as cabin passengers.

THE P & O Co's s s Gwalior 1,602 tons, Captain F Speck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Wildcroft. 1,916 tons. Captain E H Neal, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Port Said (22nd March), in ballast

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE and COFFEE PERCOLATOR, kept in Stock in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to,

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IT is PROPOSED to hold a CONVERSAZIONE in the CONVOCATION HALL, on FRIDAY, the 8th April, at 9 p.m., and to invite SIR RAYMOND WEST to it as the guest of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows; and it is hoped that he will then deliver an address on matters connected with the University and higher Education. Fellows of the University, who wish to join in the invitation are requested to communicate, at their earliest convenience, and, if possible, not later than Wednesday, the 6th April, with the Registrar, at whose Office they will obtain tickets of admission to the Conversazione, priced at Rs. 5 each. Each such ticket will entitle the holder of it to bring one friend.

Graduates of the University, who are not Fellows, will be admitted to the Conversazione. The tickets for such admission will be priced at 3 each.

By order.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

University Registrar's Office: Bombay, 2nd April, 1892.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

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SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c., UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL," Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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E. TAGLIABUE & CO., MASSAUA, RED SEA.

AGENTS for the NATIONAL Bank of ITALY.

AGENTS for the FLORIO RUBATTINO Co.,

COAL CONTRACTORS for the British R. Navy.

CARDIFF COAL supplied for the present year at 30/6 free in bunders.

LANDING CONTRACTORS, at 12 annas per ton, despatching up to 500 tons daily, and 3 annas per ton of cargo from the hold into boats. Telegraphic address—TAGLIABUE, MASSAUA.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.

SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.

Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.

The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shews the Company's entire Liabilities to be loss than half the value of their properties.

Thus:—Securities and Assets.....Rs. 35,84,182 5 11
Liabilities only.....Rs. 17,02,149 1 8
Balance in favour of Debentures.....Rs. 18,82,033 4 3

A few of these Bonds, Rs. 500 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.

Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.

Apply to

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED. MADRAS OR RAWAL PINDEE. MESSRS. BERRY AND COMPANY, Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.

March 1892.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

ANOTHER advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 40⅛d. per oz., is reported by Reuter's financial telegram of yesterday evening; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per Cents, at £67¾ and £66¼, respectively; while in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at Saturday's quotation of 87⅞ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 494,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 87·83 to 87·85 cents per oz. Consols advanced ¼ per cent. in London, say to 96⅜; and the market rates of discount were put down ¼ per cent. both on short London Bills, at 1¼, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅜ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¼. The Indian Council allotted four lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, half at 1s. 3 11-32d., and the other half at 1-32d. higher, the latter rate showing an advance of 1-16 on the higher price obtained for the extra Bills placed on Saturday. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 3⅛d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 96½. Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·18.

At the periodical Skin Sale which opened in London yesterday, Madras Goat Skins were 1d. per lb., and Bombay Skins 2d. per lb., higher. The number of Goat Skins put forward at this sale is 850,000; and of Sheep Skins 660,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, Surats dull, and Arrivals flat, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The price of spot Americans was advanced 1-16d. to 3⅜d.; and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 19-32d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 3⅝d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 6 11-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but July Futures were 4 points higher, at 6·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the previous two years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Mohday's Receipts.....	8,000	13,000	7,000
Two days' do.	16,000	26,000	9,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,479,000	6,311,000	5,582,000

Here very little business has been done to-day owing to a native holiday for which the Banks, General Produce, and Stock, and Share markets have been closed.

COTTON has been taken to a small extent in a steady market, the only change in prices being an advance of Re. 1 per candy in Bengals. Exporters have bought 300 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 148-50; and 200 Mowa, at Rs. 152-6; the only purchase reported for local spinners' account being 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 158 per candy.

FREIGHTS are dull with rates quoted as before, but nothing doing to test them.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,322 bales.
Wheat.....	94,806 cwts.
Linseed	73,433 "
Rapeseed	13,558 "
Gingelly	7,567 "
Poppy Seed	2,643 "
Groundnuts	2,711 "
Castorseed	4,672 "

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 26th March, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.....	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	11,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 27,53,135-1-3 } Public Deposits at Branches " 37,55,611-2-4 }	65,18,746	4	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches..	228,74,392	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	90,213	4	7
Sundries.....	68,979	1	1
Total Rs....	359,52,238	4	11

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	26,55,530	11	2
Other authorised Investments	14,45,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities.....	103,23,650	8	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	29,41,723	4	4
Bills discounted and purchased	71,02,443	9	9
Balances with other Banks	8,59,374	9	7
Bullion.....	21,391	10	10
Dead stock.....	2,93,761	0	10
Stamps	11,819	9	7
Sundries	16,470	11	0
	261,70,760	9	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.....	97,81,537	11	3
Total.. Rs.	359,52,238	4	11

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 26th March, 1892, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,34,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	508	9	714
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.....	10,37,327	21,52,449	48,004	32,37,780
Total for 12 weeks.	10,28,327	23,86,449	52,004	35,63,780
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,783	2,37,448	3,817	3,25,048
Per mile of Ry do.	182	515	8	705
Total to corresponding date do	10,89,431	23,31,448	55,034	36,79,009

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3 952
Decrease to date ..... " 1,12,229

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 26th March, 1892, on 1,671·32 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,74,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,83,000
Or per mile of railway	104	183	2	289
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	13,84,361	39,11,065	57,490	53,52,916
Total for 11 weeks.	15,58,361	42,16,065	61,490	58,35,916
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·32 miles open]	1,17,970	3,05,451	3,674	4,27,095
Per mile of Ry do.	70	183	2	255
Total to corresponding date do.	14,89,268	42,83,210	51,336	58,26,814

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 55,902
Ditto to date..... " 9,072

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minus.
Turkey	4	7	10 p.m.	13	5
Teheran	5	12	35 p.m.	1	33
Suez.....	5	2	50 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	50	—	3
" Kurrachee	..	23	—	1
" Madras	1	6	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MODY-WADIA—April 5, at her residence at Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, Bai Soonabai, mother of Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamshedjee Mody and sister of Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, late Master Builder H. M.'s Bombay Dockyard, aged 53. Funeral this day at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MADDEN—March 30, at Fort St George, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Madden, Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NIBLETT—March 27, at Benares, Philip Niblett, J P, retired Deputy Collector, aged 73 years.

RAUTH—March 26, at Abu Road, Herbert Leslie, the dearly beloved infant son of Sergeant-Instructor and Mrs Rauth, aged 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892.

THE new Corporation, scarce a week old, would be wise in its generation if it take a hint or two from the London County Council. A rule is enforced by that body that no speaker shall occupy more than fifteen minutes of his colleagues' time while making a speech. That rule is never departed from, and it is not even given to every member to gain the ear of the Council for a quarter of an hour. The Council pitilessly closures most of the speakers in half that time. If a Councillor has nothing to say he is requested to say it, and sit down. One of the most energetic and hard-working of the Councillors, an extremist in everything else, expresses his full approbation of this rough and ready mode of saving the time of the Council for actual business. The new Council, now about a month old, has made an innovation on the practice of the first Council, which is expected also to save time and advance business. No member shall in future belong to more than three committees. In the first Council every busybody got himself named on a number of committees, and as fifteen minutes attendance at each entitled him to be put down as present, he appeared to get through a good deal of work. These hurried attendances became a nuisance, and interfered with the comfort of those who desired to give full attention to the subject in hand. At one time members of the Bombay Corporation rather plumed themselves on the number of committees on which their names figured. Dozens of committees have been appointed, which vegetated for two years and never met at all. Sir John Lubbock has proposed that with a view to secure the presence of competent men on committees, the Council shall appoint Chairmen who have some special qualification for the kind of work to be undertaken, and leave them the responsibility of selecting the men best fitted to help them in carrying it out. He is of opinion that in their own interests the Chairmen would desire to secure some representatives of the minority on the Committees in order to disarm opposition. Lord Rosebery desires to supply the raw material of an executive by giving the work hitherto accomplished at a great expenditure of time and labour by Committees, to "ministers" forming a sort of Cabinet. He favours the payment of a high salary to the Deputy Chairman, but holds that the responsible Chairmen of Committees should do their work—very responsible work for nothing. The *Times* doubts if competent men can be found to do hard and continuous work gratuitously. It adopts the suggestion of Mr. Acworth (not the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay) who quoting the example of the great railways recommends that the Council should delegate executive powers to permanent officials trained to administrative work. As a step towards this the *Times* favours the specialization of the Council—already in progress—into Committees each entrusted with the general supervision of a department, the actual working of which is bureaucratic. The personnel for such Committees is more abundant in the great Metropolis than it is likely to be for some years to come in Bombay. Practically the proposal of an unpaid Cabinet is another form of the device suggested by Sir John Lubbock that each Chairman instead of being elected shall select the members of the Committee over which he is to preside. The object is the same—to bring home to individuals some measure of personal responsibility for what is done and left undone. It will be remembered that in the first draft of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, it was proposed that the different departments of Municipal administration should be controlled by Committees of which the Municipal Commissioner for the time being should be the Chairman. The objection to this plan, which proved fatal, was that it would be impossible in Bombay to find competent men with sufficient leisure to devote to the severe and exacting work of administration, and that the official Chairman would have few and very intermittent colleagues to assist in administrative drudgery. The endeavour to get competent Committees is being very seriously made. The new Council at its first meeting resolved that a Committee of sixteen members with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Chairman should be appointed to consider and advise the Council "of what number of members each of the Standing and Special Committees should consist, and submit for the consideration of the Council the members proposed to be nominated on each of the Committees." All the Committees appointed under the first Council are empowered to act until the new Committees are constituted. Another means of facilitating business has been suggested by Lord Rosebery, whom he asks the Council to choose between two types of Chairman; one who should, like himself when he was first called to that office, intervene on occasions with advice or suggestion in order to avert delay or miscarriage. It is to be presumed that this is the type he himself prefers. The other species of Chairman would remain silent under all circumstances, and let things take their course, except when called upon to decide on points of order. Even this function demands a certain power of discrimination. Lord Rosebery within five minutes after he was elected ruled that a point of order submitted for his decision was a conundrum and declined to make a ruling on it. For each view of the functions of a Chairman his Lordship admits that a good deal may be said. He postulates in any case for complete impartiality and detachment from party bias of any kind. There is certainly much room for a judicious exercise of such judgment and experience as a statesman of Lord Rosebery's standing can bring to the furtherance of the end and object of all Councils—the despatch of business. When a Chairman can be found who unites in his own person a grasp of first principles and a competent knowledge of detail, his guidance must prove of great value. But the interference at every turn of a Chairman who did not combine those two qualifications, would not advance matters in the least. Rather the contrary.

A GOOD deal of dissatisfaction, we hear, exists amongst the cultivating class in the Panwell Taluka at the rates which it is proposed to levy under the new settlement of the taluka. It seems that as far back as 1886, when the thirty years' currency of the original settlement expired, the taluka was re-surveyed much to the disquiet of the people, who took it for granted that an enhancement of rates would necessarily follow the operation. A representation was, therefore, made to Government, and the late Mr. Theodore Stewart, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, went down to Panwell. What he said is not upon record, but we are told that he assured the people that there was no ground for their anxiety, that the taluka was loosely surveyed in 1856, and that all that was intended was to correct the inaccuracies of the original survey. After an interval of about five years the Panwell people have been informed, by a notification of the new rates which it is proposed to levy, that there is much more in the re-survey than they were led to believe in 1886. The new rates proposed show in many cases a very considerable increase. For the old varkas rates, which ranged from one anna to four annas per acre, it is proposed, we understand, to substitute maxima rates ranging from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4; the maxima rates on garden lands, now fixed at Rs. 7, are to be raised to Rs. 15; and those on rice lands from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8. If things take their regular course we shall one of these days have a "Selection from the Records," setting forth, more fully than we are able to do on the information that has reached us, the rates in existence and the rates which Government are asked to sanction, and reasons, which will be submitted successively to the criticism of the Collector of the District, of the Divisional Commissioner, and of the Settlement Commissioner, will be given why the Governor in Council should sanction the schedule. Chief amongst these reasons, if the usual course is followed, will be the usual series of statistics, showing how much the taluka has progressed since 1856, how many tiled houses have been built, how many additional agricultural cattle there are, how many new wells have been sunk, and so on. We shall not venture to discount any of these signs of prosperity, if the settlement authorities are able to produce them. But the case is one in which Government, when the matter comes finally before them, will do well to weigh the evidence very carefully. The Panwell people themselves are not at all disposed to boast of the prosperity of the taluka. They say that the little headquarter town has gone back rather than progressed since the first assessment was made, and that the country around has suffered a corresponding change in its fortunes. For this account of the matter there is a good deal to be said. In the old days Panwell was an important halting place on the road from Bombay to Poona. It had a large trade in grain, cotton, and salt; and was, on the whole, a busy, thriving town. But the railway changed all that. The salt is carried to the above ghat country from Pen, the headquarter town of the next taluka, and grain comes in return; but Panwell gets little or nothing of this trade. People say, indeed, that the railway has ruined the trade of the town. There is ample time for this view of the case to be pressed upon the attention of Government, and we have no doubt that due consideration will be given to it. The increases proposed are, at first sight, very large, but as the whole of the schedule is not before us we cannot, at present, tell what their bearing would be upon the revenue demands of the taluka as a whole. The rule that the increase shall not exceed 33 per cent. upon a taluka, 66 per cent. upon a village, or 100 per cent. upon an individual survey number, is usually expected to serve as a palladium of the ryots' rights; but the rates of increase which we have named seem to test the question as to the extent to which these limitations have been observed in a locality in which any increase whatever should be sanctioned only with extreme caution. But, as we have said, the whole case is not before us, and for the present we need do no more than express a hope that Government will not sanction the new rates without careful inquiry into the actual condition of the taluka.

So frequent are the instances in which soldiers and villagers come into conflict while the former are out on shikaring expeditions, that the Commander-in-Chief has directed that a new order and the recently revised rules for the grant of shooting passes shall be read at the head of every British corps, and copies placed conspicuously in all regimental institutes and barrack-rooms. It usually happens that in these conflicts the villagers come off second best, and if they could only be persuaded that the object of the soldier is not to kill and slay anything they hold sacred or regard as their own property, many unfortunate occurrences might be avoided. It may have been that the soldiers in some cases have been much to blame, but in the majority of instances it is the villagers who have been the aggressors, and soldiers have in self-defence been driven to make use of fire-arms in a manner wholly unpremeditated. Not only in India but in Egypt latterly have cases come to light in which shikaring parties, either civil or military, have been compelled to use force against villagers. The papers from home this week tell of the experiences of members of Lord and Lady Waterford's party on the Nile. One of the number had wandered a couple of miles from the dahabeah on which they had travelled, for the purpose of shooting wild pigeons. He was set upon by a number of natives who without provocation beat him with sticks; his gun and cartridges were taken from him, and it was only by a resort to force that they were prevented from carrying away the shikari also. The average soldier is not gifted with that power of self-control which a member of Lord Waterford's party might reasonably be expected to have, and the probabilities are that he would have resorted to force when the attempt to carry the gun and cartridges had been first essayed. In the Waterford case the villagers were given over to justice, the offenders were each awarded a week's imprisonment, and the sheik and sub-sheik deprived of their offices and their badges publicly torn from them. Unfortunately in this country the sins of the villagers are not visited on them except when the shikari's gun goes off. Their resentment is by this means incurred, and the risk the next soldier-shikari runs of molestation is greatly enhanced. It appears that the Commander-in-Chief had under consideration a suggestion to prohibit the issue of all shooting passes. But his Excellency has too strong a sense of fair play to approve of this, and he trusts that strict attention "to the spirit and letter of the revised rules," will render it unnecessary to enforce a restriction which would so seriously curtail the amusement of the men. They are warned that the privilege will be withdrawn if soldiers are unable to enjoy it without danger to their fellow-subjects. The revised rules limit the loan of fowling-pieces to men of good character and steady habits; they regulate the distances from villages at which game may be pursued, and the strength of the parties granted passes. So far as the military authorities are concerned they appear to have done all that is possible to prevent accident. If village patels and district officers would be as careful there would be little danger of the regrettable collisions which from time to time take place.

SILVER quotations from New York come to-day at a fraction higher, but they are still well within the eighties, and there are no signs of a real recovery of strength in the market. Meantime evidence of the weakness of the silver interest in American politics is more plentiful than ever. The collapse of the debate on Mr. Bland's Free Coinage Bill in the House of Representatives revealed a diminution in the strength of the party which had scarcely been suspected on this side of the Atlantic, though in America people seem to have been prepared for it quite early in the month, for on the first of March the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* mentioned that amongst the Democrats themselves there was a determination to split the party if necessary in order to prevent the Bill passing, and even to organize a "filibuster" against it, so conscious were Mr. Cleveland's friends that it would spoil their chances in the North and East if they allowed the party to be associated with the measure. This marked diminution in the strength of the silver interest is important in view of a contingency that is being seriously discussed in America, and which it is scarcely too soon to face in India. "Gold," the *Times* correspondent says, "is going out of the country, and the Treasury is getting loaded with silver bullion. Before long Congress must face the question of stopping the Treasury monthly silver buying, or we shall have a condition threatening peril to every business interest. This, in fact, is the one great problem of American politics to-day, before which even the intrigues of 'President-making' may be compelled at some time to give way." This is precisely the contingency which the *Economist* pointed out some weeks since, and which for some time to come must darken the horizon of the silver question. The Americans after all are a sufficiently practical people to ask themselves why they should for ever go on buying silver to an extent largely in excess of their currency requirements. We, in India, have no reason to wish for that time to come, but it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the possibility of an attempt to repeal the Bill of 1890. If between now and then measures have been taken by international agreement to establish a fix ratio between silver and gold we may face the issue of such an attempt with equanimity, but not otherwise.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR presided at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, and gave a long exposition of the objects and reasons for so doing, stating that it was the purpose of the Bill, as amended, to prohibit or regulate the traffic and possession of mhowra flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, and that no interference with legitimate trade or the use of mhowra flowers as a medicine or condiment was contemplated. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalal, C. I. E., who took his seat for the first time, pointed out that in 1890-91 out of 595 cases of illicit distillation 408 cases came from Thana district alone. None of the honourable members were against the principle of the Bill, which was read a first time, and referred to a select committee for report. A Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act was also read a first time. A detailed report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE second concert of the season, given by the Bombay Philharmonic Society, was given last evening, and was largely attended. The first part of the programme was made up of miscellaneous items, the chief feature being the overture "Rosamunde" given by the orchestra, which was, indeed, a musical treat. Miss W. Duxbury, Miss N. Tudball, Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Andersen Clarke, and Mr. Chisholm contributed, and the first part was brought to a close by the part song, "The Hunters' Farewell," for men's voices, with horn accompaniment. Mr. Adolf Jens

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHIST TRIALS AT STAFFORD.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Anarchist trials, which were concluded at Stafford yesterday, have resulted in three of the prisoners being sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, whilst the prisoner Deakin gets five years. Two of the prisoners have been acquitted.

THE DYNAMITE EPIDEMIC.

MADRID, APRIL 4.

A Franco-Portuguese Anarchist was arrested here to-day, while entering the Chamber of Deputies with two metal bombs in his possession. On being further searched papers were found on him which show the existence of a conspiracy to blow up the Chamber, the Senate, and the Royal Palace.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4.

The Treasury to-day purchased 494,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging from 87·83 to 87·85.

CHINAMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 5.

The House of Representatives have passed a Bill excluding Chinamen absolutely from the United States henceforth.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 5.

A tremendous explosion has taken place here of five tons of gun cotton at the Government factory of smokeless powder. The shock was terrific, and the buildings were shattered to atoms, nine of the employés being killed on the spot. The glass of the windows of houses at a distance of two versts was smashed by the concussion.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS.

BARCELONA, APRIL 5.

Fourteen French Anarchists have been arrested here.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT GAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 5.

In the trial by Court-martial of Second-Lieutenant Gay, Major Rough, 7th Dragoon Guards, at Umballa, on Monday, deposed to what took place on the line of march when the cheque for £50 was received back from the Umballa Bank dishonoured. He stated that he was aware that the prisoner was in serious money difficulties in October as several cheques drawn by him had been returned dishonoured, including one on Messrs. Cox for twenty-five pounds paid to witness as Mess President. These cheques had since been paid through the Commanding Officer with money sent from England by prisoner's friends.

Lieutenant Peyton gave evidence, and was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Alwyn Turner, who appeared for the defence. Witness also deposed that he sent a telegram to England for the prisoner to "Gay, Bury St. Edmunds." That telegram ran as follows:—"In great money difficulties, wire five hundred."

The Assistant Treasurer at Umballa deposed to a note for Rs. 100, mentioned in Saturday's report, having been paid into the Treasury from the Cantonment Telegraph Office on the 19th October.

Lieutenant Toulson deposed to occurrences at Meerut and elsewhere after the £50 cheque was returned dishonoured, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

Captain Younghusband is to be appointed Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

LEAVE.

Mr. Patterson, Salt Commissioner, for Northern India, goes on six months' leave towards the end of the month.

NEW STATISTICAL FORMS OF POLICE AND CRIME.

The Government have now under consideration a preparation of a revised set of statistical forms relating to police and crime.

THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIALS.

The trial of the prisoners charged with the murder of the late General Azimuddin will probably begin at Bareilly, on the 18th instant.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR IN THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 5.

H. E. the Governor leaves Madras on the 7th instant, on a tour in the districts affected by scarcity, and will return to Madras by May 20.

Lady Wenlock leaves Madras for Ootacamund on the 10th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	66¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
Bar Silver	40⅛

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 5.

The barometer has risen in the Punjab, the Gangetic Plain and Bengal, fallen elsewhere; but changes are small except on the west coast where the fall is brisk. Readings are high in Burma and Bengal, low over the Western Desert and the Central Provinces, but differences are small. Winds are north-westerly to northerly in central parts of the country and west coast, southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal, easterly in the north of Bengal, Behar, and as far as Allahabad. Force is fresh around the Bay and some west coast stations. Temperature on the whole has fallen except in the Central and North-West Provinces. The mean temperature is above the normal, except in Bengal and Burma, but maxima is very high in the Punjab. Rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and Assam.

ISSIK KUL AND THE KARA KIRGHESE.—I.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.]

When setting out from Tashkend in May for a posting journey in a Russian tarantass, I was favoured with perfect weather. It was not too hot and the roads were free from dust—that great drawback to Central Asian travel—whilst the route was sufficiently hilly to afford abundance of pleasing landscape. This was especially observable in the extensive view from Bekler-Bek, where we crossed the watershed between the valleys of the Keles and Aris rivers. Two stations beyond was Chimkend, where the Russians have planted abundance of trees, and where we arrived after a drive of fourteen hours. Colonel Blagovidoff, the "Uyezdi-Nachalnik," or Chief of the District, had kindly prepared for me a bed; but I preferred after supper at his house to push forward, posting, as the local manner is, th rough the night. Accordingly we continued our way over a depression between the Kara-tau mountains on our left, and the Ala-tau on the right. This took us out of the basin of the Syr-daria system into that of the Chu, and other streams running down from the Alexandra mountains into the sandy desert west of Lake Balkash.

We had a lovely view of mountains all day. The range was still snow-capped, presenting a very different appearance from that I had seen in autumn on my first visit to Central Asia. Besides this, the abundance of water now carpeted the steppe with poppies and other flowers, and afforded pasture for vast herds of cattle not yet driven to the mountains by the heat of summer.

In these "pastures new" a Kirghese nomad brought us a skin full of *koumiss*, or fermented mare's milk, some of which we drank with relish, and thus by posting forward we accomplished about 120 miles in 24 hours, and drove at night into Aulie-ata, with nothing worse than breaking the hood of the tarantass against the gate-post of the station yard.

Aulie-ata I remembered well as a little town that might be called the capital of the Kirghese, since they form so large a proportion of its inhabitants. The place had increased considerably since my previous visit, and now was all ablaze with illuminations during the Mahomedan feast of Ramazan. I did not stay, however, hoping that I might reach Bishpek on Saturday evening and rest there for Sunday.

Soon we passed into the historical region of "Ming-bulak," or the land of a "thousand springs" mentioned by mediæval travellers in Central Asia, where the season was not so advanced as we had found it at Tashkend. The nights were rather cold, and though we had entered the second half of smiling May, I was not too warm sleeping in the tarantass in my fur-lined overcoat.

At Merke, 104 miles from Aulie-ata, we passed out of the general Government of Turkistan into that of the Steppe, over which rules Governor-General Kolpakovasky.

Remembering the kind reception this ruler had given me in 1882, and with a lively hope of favours to come, I telegraphed from Tashkend to his Excellency giving the date when I expected to leave, and intimating that I might like to make a detour to Issik Kul; and in this case asking his assistance at Pishpek, where the road turns off to the mountains. On the next day came a telegram from the General according me a welcome to Central Asia, and saying that he had requested the Governor of Semirechia to help me not only towards Issik Kul, but also Kuldja and Kashgar!

Posting again all night we arrived at Pishpek early next morning, and were speedily enquired for by Colonel Pushchin, upon whom, after a few hours' sleep, and breakfast, I called. The Colonel said he had sent a messenger to Karakol, the seat of administration, 250 miles distant, at the extreme East of Lake Issik Kul, to make special arrangements, whereby I could pass from thence to Vieraney, and he was now ready to change my *padarojna*, or travelling permit, and, having business in that direction, to accompany me part of the way.

After continuous travel of three days and nights it would have been pleasant to rest; but the Colonel's business required haste, and after entertaining me at dinner, he proposed that we should start the same evening, and sleep 40 miles distant, at Tokmak.

Accordingly, we set out in our two vehicles at dusk, all going well until, about midnight, my Jehu drove into a ditch, where we stuck, so fast indeed that neither coaxing nor whip would get us out. We had, therefore, to wait until the Colonel drove forward to the station and sent back help; after which we reached the Russian village of Tokmak, and slept in a semi-official rest-house.

On the next day we drove along the valley lowlands, leaving the Chu on our right, and on either hand in the distance, mountain ranges still sprinkled with snow; the Ala-tau to the left, and the Alexander range to the right.

We met on the road in carts several Dungans, from the Ili valley, and after driving 18 miles reached Staro—(or old) Tokmak. Then crossing the little Kebin river, near the entrance to the Caster Pass, we drove south-east to the Chu, which was bridged over, not far from its confluence, with the Great Kebin, the banks of both rivers here being rocky and precipitous. Beyond this point the road became hilly, and it looked ominous of hard travel ahead, when at the next station, Djil Aryk, they gave us five horses, though paying only for three.

We now entered the celebrated Buam defile, nearly 50 miles long, the name of which, according to some, is derived from a Mongol word *Bomo*, signifying "a rift," or as some prefer "a pathway over precipitous crags bordering a river." Both are true as regards the facts, and we soon found ourselves toiling up ascents that needed all the powers of our five horses, and then descending with locked wheels a narrow road, and that sometimes of bare rock over a cornice without rails or safeguards, overhanging one percipice after another, at the foot of which roared the torrent of the Chu.

There was a new road running along by the stream, but it was just then rendered unusable by landslips after recent rains. This compelled us to take the old upper road, strewn with boulders lately rolled down, which terribly jolted our vehicle, and made the carriage-way, already too narrow in some places to allow another tarantass to pass, so perilous as to cause me afterwards to write that, had I known of the dangers incurred I should not have ventured thereon.

On the other hand, there is much on this journey to interest the artistic traveller, who has been rolling incessantly along the wearisome plains, their dull monotony being now exchanged for the ever varying landscapes of the pass. The road crosses and re-crosses the torrent, which sometimes runs between precipitous rocks, and sometimes through small open valleys with occasional meadows and clumps of billows. As a whole, the defile is too bare of trees to be called pretty, though a few poplars are seen here and there jutting out and clinging to the slopes of the mountains, whilst others of the same family grow on the banks of the stream and dip their foliage in its waters. The scenery, however, is certainly grand by reason of gigantic rocks on either hand, and abrupt slopes covered with debris of various colours, grey, whitish, purple, brick-red, black and yellow. Hiding here and there in the gorges and ravines are little spots of brilliant green, whilst from this crag and that falls a graceful thread-water. Above the noise of the torrent is heard the cry of the raven, the shouting of the post-boy to his horses, and the tinkle of their bells. Nor is this all, for I noticed enough of red-legged partridges to delight the eye of a sportsman, whilst of other birds there were abundance in the air, but not easily secured on being shot because of the inaccessible places whereon they fell. Late in the afternoon we approached a fine bridge thrown across the Chu, the repairs of which were being superintended by Mr. Engineer Kapustin, who was camping close by, and who gave us some tea. Shooting seemed to be his principal pastime, and in his lonely condition it was not unnatural that he should desire us to stay, which the Colonel did, whilst I pushed forward on a fairly level road on the east bank of the Chu and through magnificent scenery, and a few trees such as the wild pistachio growing amidst what seemed to me a new flora of lilies and irids to Kok-Mainak, where it was arranged we should spend the night.

We were now in the very heart of the Buam defile, which bisects conventionally the most northerly chain of the huge mass of Central Asian mountains, called the Tian Shan. Towards the east stretches the Trens-Ilian Ala-tau, consisting of two long, high, and parallel chains, known as the northern and southern. The northern ridge presents an uninterrupted mountain chain rising in its central portion to the limits of perpetual snow with an average height of 8,600 feet, and highest peak Tal-Cheku attaining an elevation of 15,353 feet. The southern range, called Kungei Ala-tau, has a mean elevation of 8,825 feet. Towards the west from the Buam defile stretches the Alexander range, at the foot of which we had travelled all along from Aulie-ata. Judged from its alpine vegetation, the Alexander range is from nine to ten thousand feet high. Perpetual snow at 13,000 feet appears on it opposite Tokmak, and its highest peaks rise to 15,000 feet, but the mountains sink as they advance westwards, and the headland of Tek Turmas, near Aulie-atu, has not an absolute height of more than 2,600 feet, or of 150 feet above the level there of the river Talas.

This headland at the western end of the Alexander range forms an undulating plateau of black sandstone, over which rise bare hills of porphyritic syenite, or a mixture of small crystals of camptostrian spar and hornblende with large crystals of the same kind of stone, whilst at the eastern end of the range the Buam rift shows clearly the character of the rocks of which the mass is there composed, namely crystalline, metamorphic, and sedimentary. The gorge of the river Terekty running into the Buam is remarkable for its coal-fields. There exist four distinct beds, accompanied with sandstone. In the Buam defile also are found rich beds of gypsum (sulphate of lime) covered with conglomerate; and it may be further observed that calcareous, as also in general sedimentary, rocks are seen more frequently here on the banks of the Chu, the Katch-Kara, and Naryn river, than in the eastern portion of the Tian Shan system.

The post station at Kok-Mainak stood quite alone, and on rising next morning and taking a turn outside, the silent solitude was perfectly oppressive. The postmaster, too, unless I am mistaken, was living alone as a bachelor, though his guest room was singularly neat and comfortable, made ready perhaps for the reception of his district chief, and the English traveller. Colonel Pushchin did not accompany me further, but after early breakfast sped me forward 16 miles to the southern end of the Pass where was, or ought to have been, the station Kutemaldy; but the earthquake of the previous year had shaken down the post-house, and a tent only was pitched for the accommodation of travellers. We were now fairly out of the Pass into the basin of Lake Issik Kul along the entire northern side of which for 115 miles we were to have the felicity of driving, a gratification that has fallen to the lot of very few English travellers.

The dimensions of the hollow containing this sheet of water are about 110 miles long by 50 broad, the lake measuring from 20 to 30 miles wide and lying at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea, and extending over an area of 3,104 square miles, or ten times the extent of the Lake of Geneva. Its depth, where the shores are low, is less than 6 feet; but where precipitous, more than a thousand, and formerly its level was at least 200 feet higher than now. The water is greenish and clear, but brackish and almost unfit for culinary purposes, though by reason of being saline, cattle are said to like it. The lake has no islands but many shoals, and from the bottom is thrown up after storms a black slag in the form of sand; which the Hars-Kirghese collect on the shores, extracting therefrom iron of fair quality. Besides the slag there are traces of warm mineral springs which bubble from under the mountain strata and probably account for the high temperature of the water, which does not freeze.

By way of illustrating this last phenomenon Mr. Gourdet, the Town Architect of Vierny, told me that in December, 1875, he had occasion to ride from Karekol, a distance of 7 miles, through a temperature of 17° (Reamur), and against a wind that caused much suffering by reason of cold, to the shore of Issik Kul and there to examine and make a sketch of a boat. On descending to the water, where he was protected from the wind by a high cliff, the temperature was found so warm and agreeable that overcoat and gloves were laid aside, and the needed drawing leisurely made. In returning, however, towards evening the cold had increased on the steppe to 25° and he reached the house with difficulty, almost benumbed and needing an energetic rubbing and application of alcohol to restore circulation to his hands.

The origin of the lake is still a problem as also the fact that in some places, at the bottom, buildings have been discovered, whilst the waves sometimes throw up human bones and skulls, as well as household utensils and bricks.

Our road to the next station lay about a mile from the water, which in some places is as much as 8 miles from the mountains, and we passed over sometimes meadow land, sometimes sedge, but rarely through forest growth of any kind. Bushes appeared only at the mouths of mountain torrents, and then consisted for the most part of *oldipikh* covered with narrow silver-coloured leaves, and dwarf trees of hawthorn, barberry, and various kinds of water willow. We passed a picket of Cossacks, changed horses at Tura-Aigir, and towards evening arrived at Choktal, where the good-natured postmaster gave us a roasted wild duck, and whence it was determined we should post on through the night.

The shores continued flat or sloped gently towards the water, but on the central meridian of the lake cross spurs of the mountains run down from both north and south to the water. Here the road lay over steep cliffs overhanging the lake, and in the small hours of the morning I perceived that we had come to a stupendous hill, which caused the horses to jib, nearly backing the tarantass over a break-neck declivity.

This caused me, contrary to my custom, to get out and walk, whereupon the animals again becoming unmanageable, they or the driver turned their heads, and greatly to our alarm, rushed down from nearly the top of the hill, I following and shouting that the whole concern would be dashed to pieces. Much to our surprise, however, the *yemstchick*, or driver, on reaching the bottom did not stop, but turned and again charged the hill with perfect fury, my servant Joseph and I following to place stones under the tires until, at last, the animals drew up, and I drew breath to give thanks for what I regarded as a merciful deliverance.

From Ui-tal, a picket post station, we had a pretty drive through meadow lands occupied by the Kara-Kirghese, passing on our right the lately erected Russian missionary monastery, and in the afternoon arrived at our destination Kara-Kol, 7 miles from the Lake, and a distance of 251 miles from Pishpek.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4.

10 p.m.	82·5

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

6 a.m.	81·3
0 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	88·2

The Grand Duke of Hesse, whose lamented death has deeply affected the Queen, and has caused all the immediate Court arrangements to be postponed, had been in failing health for a long time, and he never recovered from the worry and excitement which he went tarough during the spring of 1884, after his morganatic marriage with Madame de Kalomine, an event which considerably and permanently strained his relations with the old Emperor William, the Emperor Frederick, the Emperor of Russia, and the Queen. The Grand Duke very seldom visited England of late years, and had rarely been seen at the Russian or Prussian Courts. He preferred to remain quietly at home, surrounded by a small circle of friends, living at Darmstadt during the winter, and at his various country-seats during the summer and autumn. He spent two winters on the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health, but Paris was always his favourite resort, and he often passed a fortnight there, maintaining such a strict incognito that his visits never reached the newspapers.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on March 18, says:—

In political circles sincere regret has been caused among men of all parties by the somewhat sudden death from congestion of the lungs of Viscount Hampden, Mr. Peel's predecessor as Speaker of the House of Commons. He presided over the first representative assembly in the world with marked ability, and worthily upheld the traditions of the Imperial Parliament. In earlier times he was the Liberal whip, and there was some murmuring when it was known that he had been selected for the chair. It was thought that a man who had occupied the position of whipper-in to his party might not be strictly impartial. These fears were never realised, and though he came into serious collision with one section of the House on more than one occasion, nobody could accuse him of unfairness in the performance of his arduous duties. In appearance and manner he was essentially a country gentleman of the old school, but he moved with the times, and adhered to Mr. Gladstone with as much fidelity as the late Lord Wolverton, whom he closely resembled in more than one respect. Viscount Hampden, after his retirement from the Speakership, was better known as a chairman of agricultural meetings—he was celebrated as a dairy farmer—than as a member of the hereditary branch of the Legislature. The House of Lords does not appear to have had any great attraction for him, and I cannot recall his ever having taken any part in the debates of the gilded chamber. His support of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy was of great advantage to the Liberal party throughout the country; but his loss will be more particularly felt in the Home Counties, where Liberalism has not many friends like Viscount Hampden. His successor in the title of Baron Dacre (inherited from his brother two years ago) and that of Viscount Hampden, is a Liberal Unionist. Several papers have referred to the fondness the late Viscount had for wandering in out-of-the-way parts of the metropolis. He felt in a strong degree the fascination that the physiognomy of a great capital exercises over so many minds.

Another notable man has passed away this week—I refer to the historian, Mr. Freeman. Though a profound student and a powerful writer, Mr. Freeman, unlike Viscount Hampden, was not possessed of a very attractive personality. In political controversy he was a hard hitter, and those who had the misfortune to cross swords with him received no mercy at his hands. He has not been inaptly compared to the late Professor Thorold Rogers, whose pride it was always to call a spade a spade. Many men who admired his talents regretted that he should waste them on purely party polemics. He was touchy on these points, and very indignant with any one who suggested that he should stick to history, leaving politics to inferior beings who understood them better, at any rate from their practical side. Although he has occasionally written in favour of the demand of the Irish to legislate for themselves on their own soil, he has of late taken less interest in political controversy than he did some years ago. He was very much in evidence during the memorable agitation arising out of the "Bulgarian atrocities." He was the author of the frequently-quoted phrase "Perish India!" which in justice to him, it should be said, has generally been given a meaning which he did not intend. Slightly altering a sentence which appeared yesterday it may be said that it is not by his excursions into current politics but by his literary work that he will be judged; and from that point of view it is certain that he has established a real claim upon the gratitude and the consideration of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Freeman's death was due to small-pox, and occurred at Alicante, where he was engaged in making historical researches.

I understand that if his health is sufficiently restored the Earl of Northbrook will preside at the annual meeting of the National Indian (Miss Manning's) Association, to be held in the hall of the Society of Arts on the 1st proximo.

The extension of Lord Roberts's term of office until March 31, 1893, is officially notified. It has been said that his Excellency wants to visit England, and that is one reason why the East India Officers Bill, which has had such a mixed reception, was brought in. In present circumstances the fate of that measure is decidedly uncertain, but Lord Roberts is such a great favourite with all classes at home that if the Government brought in a simple Bill to allow him to come to this country it would probably be passed without any opposition, even from the Conybeares and the MacNeills.

The Chairmen of Committees and the four Honorary Secretaries of the International Congress of Hygiene (Professor G. V. Poore, Professor Corfield, Mr. S. Digby, and Mr. Malcolm Morris) are to be entertained at a banquet in Hotel Metropole, on Thursday next. The givers of the feast are the members of the committees, the presidents, vice-presidents, and honorary secretaries of sections. The chairman of the dinner committee is Sir Joseph Fayrer.

If Sir Roper Lethbridge is still in India he may be interested to learn that the Kensington Parliament, of which he is or was a member, has passed a Bill providing for the earlier presentation to Parliament of the Indian Budget. The measure was introduced by the Secretary of State for India, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Liberal Government, which, though in a minority—as might be expected in Kensington—are in office. Let us hope that the big Parliament in Westminster will some day pass a similar Bill.

THE AMEER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I was in Cabul with H. H. the Ameer Abdool Rohman Khan three persons of the Tribe of Jamshidi were brought in the Darbar, when were present the British Envoy and almost all the nobles of the State. These persons were captured while crossing the limits of Afghanistan and going to the borders of Russia with a message from their Khan to the Russians to the effect that they were willing to accept their rule. During their trial a long discussion ensued as to the possibility of the Russians crossing the limits, passing through Afghanistan, and going to India. In that discussion the Ameer gave out his own views as regards both the Russians and the English. These views were afterwards, at the desire of the public, published (in Persian) by the Ameer in the form of a pamphlet distributed gratis, and was named "Nasah-e-Namcheh."

At present when so many unfounded speculations are rife regarding the Ameer's attitude towards our Government I think it preferable to let the British public know the real position of the Afghans as regards both the European Powers between whom they stand from the abovementioned pamphlet, a copy of which I have with me. My only object is to give out the literal translation of it without adding any comments of my own.

The arguments and reasonings regarding the ultimate result of the friendship with the Russians to be obtained by the Afghans and their country shown in this pamphlet are worth publishing.

I, therefore, beg to draw the attention of the British public to it and hope that the pamphlet at the nominal price put for it will command a good sale and will supply the public with authentic news and will satisfy the British authorities as well as the people concerning the Ameer's attitude towards our Government.—Yours, &c.,

PESHOTAN NOSHERWAN.

Nowsaree, April 4.

The vital statistics of Tonga appear from Consul-General Thurston's account to present some rather peculiar features. The native population of Tonga is described as steadily decreasing. This is attributed to the great increase of pulmonary complaints, but in addition to this for some unexplained reason the women give birth to fewer children than is necessary to maintain the race. If some remedy for this melancholy state of affairs is not found (says our Consul-General) the Tongan people will soon be within a measurable distance of extinction.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Fowle, acting Military Secretary, and Dr. Martin, Medical Officer, left Bombay last night by the Indian Government steam-ship Canning on a visit to Jinjira, Kutch, Morvi, and Bhownugger. At the conclusion of the business before the Legislative Council, his Excellency passed some time at the Secretariat, and afterwards drove over to the Royal Yacht Club, where he dined together with members of his Staff including, besides those mentioned above, Captain Cox and Captain Nuttal, Aides-de-Camp. At 10-30 p.m. Lord Harris left the Club premises, and walked over to the Apollo Bunder, where he was met by Captain Hext, C.I.E., Director of the Indian Marine; Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government; Captain Gordon, Commandant of the Body-guard; Captain Sayaidoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp; Dr. J. Pollen, &c. Accompanied by Captain Hext and the members of his Staff who were to accompany him on tour, his Excellency left in the steam-launch Wren for the Canning, which was to leave the harbour early this morning, when a salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the land battery in connection with his Excellency's departure.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the first meeting of the new Municipal Corporation, this afternoon, the Councillors will elect eight members of the new Municipal Standing Committee out of fifteen candidates, who have been proposed and seconded as mentioned below:—

Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney.

Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, proposed by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Mr. J. F. Fernandez, proposed by Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj, and seconded by Mr. Sundernath D. Khote.

Mr. Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo.

Mr. Harkisandas Narrotumdass, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and seconded by Colonel W. H. Wilson.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi.

Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabraji, proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Colonel Merewether.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha.

Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani, proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Pherozesha M. Mehta.

Mr. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

Captain W. P. Walshe, proposed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and seconded by Mr. Harkisandas Narrotumdas.

Colonel W. H. Wilson. Proposed by Colonel G. Merewether, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

Voting papers will be delivered to members personally at the time of the election. The number of vacancies is eight, for which there are fourteen candidates.

THE LANDS ACQUISITION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the existing law, Act 10 of 1870, for the acquisition of land for public purposes, the Collector is required to refer the matter of compensation for the land taken up to the District Judge for his decision, in case the owner thereof refuses to accept the amount offered. The Judge is aided in disposing of the reference by assessors. His decision is final if he and one or more of the assessors agree. If they disagree an appeal is allowed to the High Court.

This system has now been found fault with, and a Bill introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council for abolishing it. This Bill makes the Collector's award final, leaving the persons aggrieved to seek their remedy in the Civil Court in the usual way.

In my opinion the proposed system is not based upon equitable principles. The Collector, as an executive officer, is primarily responsible to Government for the public revenue. He will, therefore, naturally look to their interest in determining the amount of compensation for the land taken up by them, and as the proposed amendment makes his award final unless altered by the decree in a regular suit, he will, I am afraid, drive the owner of the land to costly litigation, with all its trouble, uncertainty, and delay. The poor landowner, dissatisfied with the Collector's award, will have to pay the several courts' costs to an amount far exceeding the value of the land itself in prosecuting litigation against Government—perhaps, for four or five years.

In the mofussil especially, the Collector will, as is usually the case, consult the Mamlatdar, and the Mamlatdar, in his turn, the Talati, who will thus ultimately become one of the advisers of the Collector in such matters if the proposed amendment should become a part of the law now in force. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be quite unsafe and often dangerous to make the Collectors' award based upon such information, finally leaving the landowner to prosecute costly litigation in the civil court.

Under this new system the chances of Government escaping the payment of a fair amount of compensation to the land-owner are many, because it dispenses with the services of assessors who, as a matter of fact, really render valuable aid to the court in deciding, under the existing law, difficult questions relative to the valuation of land. To do away with such a valuable aid would be quite unfair for many obvious reasons.

It is said that great difficulty is experienced throughout the country, in obtaining assessors really qualified to form a sound opinion on the subject of the valuation of land. This excuse for dispensing with their services is, in my opinion, quite lame. In a country like India, where millions of people live upon agriculture, and numerous sales of land are yearly effected, it is, I think, not right to say that qualified men cannot be found to assess the value of land in the country. For these few out of many other reasons, I am of opinion that the Bill, as it now stands, should not be passed into law.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, April 4. P. R. DESAI,

DEPARTURE OF H. M'S. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, under the command of Captain Hicks, will sail to-day for England, with 58 officers 11 ladies, 16 officers' children, 866 men, rank-and-file, 65 women, and 137 children, thus completing the programme. The following are the names of the officers:—

Surgn Lt-Col and Mrs O Farrell, Med Staff
Lt-Col and Mrs C Gordon, West York
Surgn-Major P M Ellis, Med Staff
Major F J Gavin, Rl I Regt
Surgn-Capt W A Wolsley, Med Staff
Surgn-Capt P H Fox, Med Staff
Surgn-Capt and Mrs J C Culling, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs P Devitt and 4 children, P-W-D
Major J W Dunlop, R H A
Capt Sir W R A Colleton, Bart., Lady and child, R W Fus
Surgn-Capt and Mrs H J Fletcher, Med Staff
Surgn-Capt and Mrs J M F Shine and 2 children, Med Staff
Capt G F Ottley, York L I
Capt S B Von Donop, R A
Capt and Mrs E Pollock and child, R A
Capt W H Stevenson, Highlanders
Capt H R Addington, R R R Corps
Capt and Mrs A G Balfour, and child, Highlander L I.
Capt F W S Stanton, R A
Capt W Gloster, 1 Irish
Lieut S J Chamiers, R A.
Lieut T H Hardy, I S Corps.
Lieut R J D Mosley, I S C.
Lieut P A Bainbridge, R A.
Lieut A J King, R Lanc.
Lieut E P Lambert, R A.
Lieut P F Cooper, R A.
Lieut C P G Griffin, I S C.
Lieut F Murray, I S C.
Lieut H L Tenant, R H A.
Rg-Mr J Revington, R A
Lieut H D Lyle, R A.
Qr-Mr F Young, Worcester.
Lieut H R Vyvyan, Devon.
Lieut Hon L W O'Brien, 3rd Rifle Bde.
Lieut W L Marshall, Derby.
Lieut H A P White, R A.
Lieut W R Brackspear, I SC.
Lt A H D Creagh, I S Corps
Lt E Wintone, I S Corps
Lt E F Keane and child, Comt Dept
Lt H S Woorlych, Liverpool
Lt G L Palmes, Rl Lane
Lt G C Fordyce-Buchan, R H A
Lt A F E Stiffe, R A
Lt F E Panlet, 21st Hussars
Qr-Mr Bourne, S W Borders
Lt A R B Savage, R A
Lt H G Lealy, R A
Lt T B Moore, R E
Lt H O S Cadogan, Rl W Fus
Lt W C Smyth, R E
Lt J B Casement, Dur L I
Lt N E B Bellairs, R A
Lt F G Talbot, 1st Rifle Bde
2nd Lt J W Fergusson, 3rd Dra Guards
Wife of Qr-Mr McDermott, and 6 children, Cheshire Regt
Wife of Qr-Mr Hodingham R Sussex Regt
Wife of Qr-Mr Wynne and child, Manchester Regt.

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

WILLIAMS A NOTORIOUS MAIL ROBBER.

We gave yesterday a full account of Williams's escape, his proceedings after committing the last crime and his arrest. The manner in which he obtained the money to carry on his career of crime has puzzled many of our readers and some further extracts from the Melbourne papers on this point seem to give a clue to his sources of supply:—

When the Orient steamer Iberia reached London on the 13th of May, 1889, having completed her homeward trip, the officers of the vessel were startled by the discovery that five canvas bags, each containing 1,000 sovereigns, which had been shipped at Sydney by the Orient Bank, were missing. There was no doubt whatever that the bags, which were placed in a wooden box, had been properly taken aboard at the Australian terminus, and after shipment carefully deposited in the strong room of the vessel, which was in one of the "pockets" of the lower hold; and the conclusion to which the captain was driven in their absence from the strong room was that they had been stolen by a member of the crew, who had gained some acquaintance in an illicit way with their place of concealment, and following up his knowledge had perpetrated a robbery of an exceedingly audacious kind. A searching inquiry was subsequently held, but no information resulted from it that would have justified the company in handing over any of the ship's hands to the custody of the police. Although the evidence failed to incriminate the culprit, the Orient Company decided upon the dismissal of a number of the crew, among the rest a man, named Henry Dawson, but whose real name was Albert Williams, and who is believed to have been a engineer on board the steamer. "Henry Dawson," it will be observed, was one of the aliases made use of by Williams during his recent visit to Melbourne. Along with the descriptions of other sailors and officers to whom suspicion attached which were forwarded to the Melbourne police was that of the man Williams, which may probably now be found among the archives of that office of the detective department.

It is not definitely known how Williams occupied his time after his dismissal from the Iberia in London, but it has been ascertained that he returned to Melbourne as a saloon passenger on board the Aberdeen liner, Australasian, via Cape Town, and arriving there on 3rd September, in the same year as the robbery. He travelled in style, it is stated, and fellow passengers were led to the conclusion that he was a man who had spent a great part of his life upon the sea, and, having had a stroke of luck, had retired upon a competency. This illusion, it will be seen from the statement by a Prahran gentleman, he has since endeavored to sustain.

When Williams stepped ashore at Williamstown from the Australasian, the police were not altogether ignorant of the circumstance, but although privately they credited him with a share in the Iberia robbery, they were unable from the want of clear and reliable evidence to sheet the theft home to him. He accordingly remained in Melbourne for some time; but the object for which he had returned so speedily to the colony—the recovery of that portion of the stolen specie which he had been unable, without exciting suspicion, to carry to England with him on the Iberia's homeward voyage—he now found to be impossible of accomplishment, the remaining sovereigns having been brought to light and into the possession of their proper owners in a rather remarkable way.

On Saturday, 20th July, 1889, three little boys were playing on the sands at Williamstown in the neighborhood of the Railway pier. Having determined to impart a spice of variety to their recreation by the pursuit and capture of rats, they repaired to a piece of ground in the neighborhood of the pier station. Here, by some fortunate chance, they disturbed the surface of the soil, and found buried at a short distance a large quantity of sovereigns, which had apparently been at one time held together by canvas bags, which then bore indications of having sufferred severely from the attentions of the small game the boys were after. The lads having filled their pockets with the money, one appropriating 113 and the other 169 sovereigns, they covered the cavity over and returned home. That day the attention of their relatives was excited by their unusual display of wealth, and the police were at once communicated with, and a search was instituted, which resulted in the unearthing of four separate lots of sovereigns, each lot being tied in a bag. Upon one of the bags were stamped the words "Royal Mint, Sydney." After much care and endeavor the constables brought to light no less than 3,742 sovereigns, which were handed over to Sergeant Whitcher, who deposited them with the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank at Williamstown. The next day a gang of laborers was sent down to further test the ground in the immediate locality of the spot at which the treasure trove had been found; but nothing further came to light. It was then supposed that the thief had boldly appropriated one entire bag of the specie, and not being

the 3rd of March when I had to show a lady the house. When we opened the door of the bed-room the lady said : "What a dreadful smell ?"

Did you try and ascertain the cause of the smell ?—Yes ; after the lady had gone I looked round, but found nothing. At last my attention was drawn to the hearthstone, which I noticed was raised above the level of the floor. I sent for Mr. Connop.

When he came, what did you notice ?—I detected a terrible smell, and I also saw that under the hearthstone there was a casing of cement. The police were then sent for, and the body was dug out.

Charles E. Connop, architect, Commercial-road-South Yarra, said I called at the house in company with Mr. Stamford. I noticed that the hearthstone had been disturbed in the bed-room. I stooped over the hearthstone and perceived that there was some, thing there. I then sent for assistance to raise the stone, and saw what appeared to be a grave. I immediately sent for the police.

Sergeant O'Loughlin, stationed at Windsor, was next examined. With the assistance of two constables he raised the stone, the smell all the while getting worse. Between them they dug out the body. It was in a decomposed state.

Sidney John Oaks, of Alphington-road, deposed that he left Southampton by the Khaiser Wilhelm II. on the 2nd of November. He reached Melbourne on 15th December. He knew Mr. and Mrs. Williams. He noticed that Mrs. Williams had a very fine head of hair. He had seen the hair produced in court, and it strengthened his belief that the body was that of Mrs. Williams. He recognised the canary produced perfectly well. It had been in possession of the Williams's.

Dr. Mullen stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the murdered woman. He found that there were three distinct wounds on the head, each one of which had penetrated to the calp, and the skull was fractured in several places. There was a wound in the lower jaw, and the throat was cut in two places, and, in his opinion, death had resulted from these wounds. He was of opinion that the skull had first been fractured. The fractures had been done with some blunt instrument, and the blows would have produced insensibility. He thought the body had been placed in the hole within six hours of death.

Robert Firth, a retired sea captain, living at St. Kilda, stated that he arrived from England by the Kaiser Wilhelm in December. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were passengers in the vessel. About two days after the vessel arrived in Melbourne he saw Williams, who was then staying at the Federal Coffee Palace. He recognised the bird and the cage produced as being the same that the Williamses had with them on the steamer. He had seen the body of the murdered woman, and he believed it to be that of Mrs. Williams. Last January he made a visit to Sydney, and there he met Williams. Williams was with a young woman whom witness did not know.

Inspector Webb : Did you have any conversation with Williams ?—Yes ; I asked him what he was doing in Sydney, and he told me that he had got a situation in Bombay at £800 a year. I then asked him how Mrs. Williams was, and he replied that she was quite well, and was up at "their lodgings," or words to that effect.

What time in January was it that you saw Williams ?—As near as I can remember it was about the 25th.

The inquiry was adjourned till the 22nd ult.

THE DOUSE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Some interesting experiments took place last evening at Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Empress Mill with the Douse patent electric self-acting fire alarm and automatic chemical fire extinguisher. The patentee, Mr. T. Ralph Douse, personally conducted the experiments, and a large number of European and Native gentlemen interested in the important question of how most effectively to deal with outbreak of fire in mills, witnessed the working of the extinguisher. Mr. Douse opened the proceedings by explaining the principle of his patent.

The self-acting fire alarm claims to be extremely simple, is constructed on sound scientific principles, and cannot possibly fail. It is small and very compact, and can be fixed to a ceiling or a wall, and the wires connecting it to the alarums can be carried to or from any convenient place where help or assistance can be readily obtained. Within 30 seconds of a fire breaking out in any part of a building, no matter how remote, the alarum is sounded on the central landing, and at several pre-arranged positions, including the watchman's box or nearest fire station, and can be set to act automatically at any pre-determined degree of heat from 50 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. In connection with this is used the automatic chemical fire extinguisher, specially designed for mills, factories, ships, and business premises. Immediately the pre-arranged temperature is obtained, at which it is desired that the fire extinguisher shall operate, the automatic part of the apparatus is brought into action, and innumerable jets of anti-inflammable liquid are forced into every corner of the room, so that not a speck on walls, floor, or ceiling is left undamped by the chemical solution. At the same time a cloud of fire-killing gas descends on to, and completely extinguishes, any sparks which the spray may have left. Simultaneously with this an alarm bell is sounded in the watchman's box, foreman's residence, or fire station, irrespective of distance. By thus comprehensively dealing with the fire at its very outbreak, it is extinguished with the very "minimum of liquid compatible with safety, and the damage caused by the flood of water poured through a building by water sprinklers often only to extinguish the most trivial fire is entirely avoided. It is the cheapest automatic fire extinguisher in the world, and is equally applicable for retail establishments, and shops, as well as for large warehouses, mills, and factories.

Mr. George Cotton, who was present, asked Mr. Douse what advantage he claimed for his invention over water-sprinklers, and in reply the inventor said that with the water-sprinkler there must be fusion of the metal, which was much slower than the aneroid attached to his patent. Another great advantage was that it minimised the damage done by water, and cost only about 25 or 30 per cent. of the sprinklers In reply to Mr. Gostling Mr. Douse said that hi. system could at all times be easily tested without turning on the water and that with reasonable attention it could be always relied upon. Another question was raised as to the effect of the carbonic acid gas on human beings supposing it had been released from the barrel for the purpose of extinguishing a fire. Mr. Douse explained that 5 per cent. of the gas was only requisite to kill a fire, whilst from 20 to 30 per cent. would be necessary to destroy life.

The experiments were then commenced. A large wooden shed had been built in the compound of the mill and a quantity of inflammable matter placed in it. The object was to show the power of the chemicals in putting out fire and not a test of the automatic extinguisher. The hut was set on fire, but unfortunately owing to the nozzle of the hand engine becoming blocked the chemicals could not be thrown into the flames and no test could be made. A large wooden building had also been erected in which the automatic extinguisher was placed, the aneroid being set to make an electrical contact with the other part of the extinguisher when a temperature of 190 degrees was reached. The shed was set on fire, and a good blaze got up. The required temperature was reached in about six seconds. An electric bell was immediately set ringing, and a mining fuse in the dram containing the liquid burst releasing the mixture which was forced out at a great pressure. The effect was practically instantaneous and the flames were put out in a couple of seconds. An attempt was made to set fire to a piece of lose curtain that had become saturated with the liquid, but all attempts to burn it failed. With the object of illustrating the sensitiveness of the aneroid, Mr. Douse set it to perform its duties at 140 degrees of heat, and immediately a small flame was placed under it, the necessary results were attained. The experiments were most interesting, and the gentlemen experienced in such matter pronounced them entirely satisfactory.

A gratifying incident occurred during the trial which effectively illustrated the pitch of efficiency to which the Bombay fire-brigade has been brought. A large mass of flame was caused by the burning of the hut for the first experiment, which was evidently mistaken by some one for a serious outbreak of fire. An alarm was given, and within five minutes from the starting of the fire, a steamer came galloping up to the spot.

The large number of antiquities dug up by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bent during their recent excavations at the Zimbabwe mines in Mashonaland have reached England. They consist of sculptures belonging to a very archaic period, representing objects of special cult which distinctly point to their Arabian and Semitic origin ; soapstone bowls decorated with hunting scenes, animal life, and patterns of an intricate and carefully executed nature ; together with a large number of weapons, tools, and fragments of pottery. Perhaps the most interesting to the general public are the "finds" connected with the old gold workings of the country, portions of a furnace crucible with gold still in them, ingot moulds, and other objects connected with the process of gold producing. Altogether they form as unique a collection of archaic works of art as has yet reached England.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

According to a newswriter, one of the Afghan refuges at Pindi, who draws an allowance from the British Government, recently sent a messenger to one of his friends in Kabul, a Malik named Kumr Ali. The Amir was informed of the fact, and issued orders for the messenger's arrest. The man managed, however, to effect his escape, but Malik Kumr Ali has been imprisoned, and all his property confiscated.

Another man who is reported to have fallen under the Amir's displeasure in consequence of his connection with Afghan refuges in British territory, is a Lumberdar, named Abdul Rasul, a native of Laghman. In Sher Ali's time Abdul Rasul was a Deputy Governor under Sirdar Muhammad Khan, then Governor of Laghman, but now a pensioner of Dehra Dun. Recently the Amir was informed that some furniture and valuables belonging to Sirdar Muhammad Khan were hidden in Abdul Rasul's house, and on a search being made some things were indeed discovered. These were confiscated, as was all Abdul Rasul's property, and he has been banished with his family to Turkistan.

A correspondent reports another alleged act of oppression on the part of the Amir against persons supposed to be too friendly to the British Government. He says that in the time of the Kabul Expedition four Hindus were employed at Kabul by the British to make coins for issue in the name of the late Wali Muhammad Khan. This former connection of these men with the British is said to have now brought suspicion upon them, and, according to our correspondent, they have all four been imprisoned and their property confiscated, on a charge of being still secretly connected with the British Government.

Stories are again in circulation of the Amir's severity towards those who are suspected of intimacy with the British Agent. The last relates to one Turabaz Khan, a prominent Chief of Tara Khel in the Kabul District, who was punished by the usual method of having the hairs of his beard and moustache plucked out one by one, and he with his family thrown into prison. If only a precentage of these stories are true, Lord Lansdowne's protest against the severity of the Amir's punishments cannot be held to have had much effect : and it is not a little curious that the great majority of the reported offences so severely punished are of direct or indirect connection with the Amir's ally, protector and friendly adviser, the British Government of India !

A correspondent states that a Sikh, a native of Wazirabad, named Gurdit Singh, who has been serving for about six months under the Amir of Kabul, has of his own accord, turned Muhammadan : whereupon the Amir of Kabul is said to have forcibly made Muhammadans of the rest of his family including his wife, two sons and one daughter. The Hindus of Kabul, it is added, petitioned the Amir to respect their religion, and the incident is said to have caused considerable sensation.

Umra Khan, we hear, has been repairing and fortifying the Forts at Sher Nagar and Dir, and is taking other measures with the view of establishing his authority over the tribes living on the borders of his territory.

The Amir's agent at Kamal, near Jelalabad, who had charge of the tax upon *yaks*, has been killed, according to a correspondent, in a quarrel about the tax with twelve men of the Mulan Khel tribe. He drew his sword and wounded one of the men, who thereupon shot him dead. All the twelve men were seized and sent to the Governor of Jelalabad, who forwarded them to Kabul to be dealt with by the Amir. The tax, by the way, on *yaks* is the price of one animal for every forty brought in.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

AN EDUCATIONAL TRIP.

On Saturday morning (March 12) Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's steamer Prince Abbas left Cairo for Assooan, having on board fifty passengers, all teachers or scholars of the Government schools. The party was in charge of Mr Douglas Dunlop, M. A., Inspector-General of the Ministry of Public Instruction, who is accompanied by Said Bey Bayoomi, Arabic Secretary, Hamid Effendi Sidki, Medical Officer, Ally Effendi Baghat, translator, and Mohamed Effendi Nafieh, translator, all from the Ministry of Public Instruction. Ahmed Effendi Kamal, Secretary at the Gheezeh Museum, Ahmed Effendi Nagheeb, Ahmed Effendi Hamdy and Sheikh Salama, teachers, and twelve students from the Dar-el-Oloom Normal School, Mr. E. A. Van Dyck, teacher of history, Ismail Effendi Rafaat, teacher of geography, and thirteen students from the Khedivieh Training College, Mr. Baccus, teacher of history, Mohamed Effendi Abdul Lateef, teacher of geography, and twelve students from the Thewfikiah school.

The whole party were the guests of Mr. John M. Cook for the trip to Assooan and back, which lasted about three weeks. The invitation has been given by Mr. Cook in honour of the accession of His Highness the Khedive Abbas II. The party were accompanied by a dragoman and called at all the places of interest on their route, following very much the same itinerary as do the regular Nile tourists. Mr. Dunlop taking advantage of the trip was to make an inspection of the Government Schools at the places along the banks of the river, and the members of the party to have an opportunity of taking notes on the points on which the various schools may be proficient or deficient as the case may be. As the majority of the students were intended to be teachers eventually, this occasion of comparing different schools has been very useful to them. The trip was expected to be mainly of value to the student, as an opportunity for becoming acquainted with the ancient history of their own country and should tend to raise their self-respect and impress them with a sense of the grandeur of that old civilization which flourished with such renown when Britain was the home of half savage races. As they looked on temple and tomb, proud memorials of the skill and energy of the ancient Egyptians, they would learn something of the high place that Egypt held as Queen of the ancient world, and realise that it is to themselves and the youth of the country generally to whom she must look in the future to regain her former position. Lectures were to be delivered on the voyage in explanation of the localities through which the party will pass, so that all may know something of the objects of interest which they visit. The value of practical instruction of the kind to be derived from a trip of this sort will be apparent to every one, but it requires a special acquaintance with the character and habits of the ordinary Egyptian student to realise how peculiarly valuable it will be in this case. One strong element of the Egyptian character is an absence of any desire to know anything of the world outside the horizon of their own lives. This indifference to the outside world is, of course, a great bar to progress in any direction, and anything that is likely to help to shake it off should be encouraged. Another point on which the trip will be valuable will be to help the students to realise distances. It is very difficult for those who have never moved out of the locality where they were born to understand the relative position of places distant from one another. A story told of a girl in a Cairo school which was being visited by the Minister of Public Instruction will illustrate this. Being asked to point out Cairo and Alexandria on the map she did so successfully but, when asked how long it would take a person to travel from one place to the other, she scornfully replied 'How could it take any time to go between two places so near one another, only so far apart," measuring on her finger the distances which divided them on the map ! Apart from the fact of Mr. Cook's act being a graceful recognition of the accession of the present Khedive it establishes a new precedent in the educational system of the country and one which we should like to see followed up in principle, if not in detail, by the Educational Department itself.—*Egyptian Gazette.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (daily).
8 p.m.—Litany, Sermon, and Compline.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Ashdown, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th April 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·861
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 16)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, SE, WSW, W, WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	197

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.
Smyth, Lt, Ms. R E, on leave, from Madras.

APRIL 4.
Sultan, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Lubert, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Paulet, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Gavin, Major, Bengal, on duty, from Lucknow.
Sherwood, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Roorkee.

APRIL 5.
Fletcher, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on expiration of tour, from Dagshai.
Jacob, 2nd Lt, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Nasserabad.
Beaden, Col, Ms, 1st M L Cavy, on furlough, from Lahore.
Shine, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, from Allahabad.
Hardy, Lt, Bengal, 5th Infty H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Gordon, Lt-Col, Bengal, West Yorkshire, on promotion, from Sitapur.
Carr, Capt, 3rd Bengal, Cavy, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Pough, Col, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Bainbridge, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.
Mitchell, Capt, 14th Bo Infy, on furlough, to Europe.
Carr, Capt, 3rd B Cavy, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th April, 1892.

1. The competition for the carbine prizes presented by Major G. W. Roughton will take place at Coorla on the afternoon of Saturday next, the 9th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m. (local time), and Byculla at 3-10, 3-40, and 4-10 p.m. (local time.)

2. Members who do not intend to take part in the above competition are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th April, 1892.

I. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters not later than Thursday, the 7th instant.

II. The Company Competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 9th instant, on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white with swords or side arms.

3. There will be Company Drill for "B" Company at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. this evening.

4. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to "A" Company will be fired for at the Coorla Ranges on Friday next, the 8th instant.

RULES FOR HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS'S CUPS.

I. The Competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer an i four N C officers, all of whom must belong to the Company. Only one squad to be sent from each Company. There being two Cups the Volunteer Companies will compete together and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the Drill season.

II. If a Company wins the Cup three years in succession, the Cup becomes the property of that Company.

III. The order in which the Companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the Competition.

IV. Points will be given for the following :—
Inspecting and Proving.
Precision of movements.
Smartness and correctness of dress.
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements, and a certain number of movements in Company drill (the same for all the Companies), which will be specified on the ground by the Officer judging the competition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters without delay their military saddles, bridles, arms, accoutrements and carbine buckets.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.
POLICE.

The services of Mr C M Wintle, Assist Supt of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Govr-Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Dept which is left in Calcutta.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut P G Anderson, Leicestershire Regt, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt P Kelly, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 21st Sept 1891, vice Sub-Condr J Cheria, retired.

Sub-Condr K R Cameron, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Conductor, and Sergt F Wiseman, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1891, vice Condr W Grindal, retired.

Sergt C Edwards, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 22nd Jan 1892, vice Sub-Cond G Adams, retired.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Lieut-Col J R Watson, Indian Staff Corps, is transferred to the retired list.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPOOTANA.

Lieut G Knox, Offg Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Mr F J McLaughlin, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Mysore Public Works Dept, is granted furlough to Europe for 2 years.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions in the superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Dept are sanctioned :—M G Simpson, G Mahon, and E J H Hoson, Assist Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary, to be Assist Supt, class VI, 1st grade ; and R Meredith and N U K Leslie, Assist Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary, to be Assist Supt, class VI, 2nd grade.

POST OFFICE.

Mr J A Betham, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteenth days.

Mr H L Duncan is appointed to act as Supt, Post Offices, 4th grade, during Mr Betham's absence, or until further orders.

Mr S LeM Lord, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Simla, March 23.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that this order and the revised rules for the grant of shooting passes shall be read at the head of every British corps, and copies placed conspicuously in all regimental institutes and barrack-rooms.

Fatal or serious accidents to natives resulting from the incautious use of firearms by soldiers have been so frequent during the past year as to suggest the prohibition of all shooting passes in future. His Excellency, however, trusts that if strict attention is paid to the spirit and letter of the revised rules, it will be unnecessary to enforce a restriction which would so seriously curtail the amusements of the men but non-commissioned officers and soldiers are warned that the privilege of shooting must be withdrawn if they are unable to enjoy it without danger to their fellow subjects : and Commanding Officers are reminded of the grave responsibility they will incur in case of life or injury occurs through their granting passes to men of unsteady habits, or who cannot be thoroughly trusted not to use firearms in a reckless or careless manner.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for the rank of major against his name :—Capt D MacDougall, 7th Dragoon Guards.

The undermentioned have passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani :—

Lieuts H Coape-Smith, 11th Bengal Lancers ; L. A. G. Hanmer, 1st Punjab Cavalry ; F. T. T. Moore, 19th Bengal-Infantry ; 2nd Lieut G. W. G. Lindesay, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers passed the examination in the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Manipur :—Capt M. A. Kerr, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles ; Lieutt C. H. Clay, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr W S Davis, Assist Dist Supt of Police, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed Private Secy to H H the Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, temporarily.

Lieut G C Beadon, Assist Commr, attached to the Gujranwala Settlement, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that districts.

Mr H Scott-Smith, Assist Commr, Lahore, is transferred to Montgomery and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Mr R M Dane transferred.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr J W Goode, Offg Extra Assist Commissr, is extended by a period of two months.

Mr R M Dane, Depy Commr, is transferred from the Montgomery to the Lahore District, relieving Col C Beadon, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J GJ ennie, Offg Depy Commr, is transferred from the Gujranwala to the Ludhiana District.

Mr A J Grant, Junior Secry to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, sub-pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut M R Lowis, 22nd Punjab Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade and posted to Shahpur.

Mr H Scott-Smith, Offg Depy Commr of Montgomery, is invested with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

Lieut D Adair, 1st Battn Gordon Highlanders, is appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Subathu Cantonment, and he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate for the same cantonment.

Lieut J A Murray, 3rd Punjab (N-W Railway) Volr Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence out of India for one year.

Mr W E Purves, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Swat River Canal Division to the Suptdg Engineer's Office, Chenab Circle.

Mr S Preston, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed Supdt of Works, during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col S L Jacob, R E, Suptdg Engr or until further orders. Mr Preston took over charge of the Chenab Circle of Superintendence from Lieutenant-Colonel S L Jacob, R E, Suptdg Engr.

Mr S E Purves, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal, to the Chenab Canal Division.

Mr W E F Handcock, Assistant Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chenab Canal Division, to the Ferozepore Division, Sirhind Canal.

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A CELEBRATED CASE REOPENED.

MR. LOCKWOOD ON "BARDELL *vs.* PICKWICK."

"The flavour, the air, the humorous absurdity of many abuses in many branches of the law have been preserved to us by the pen of Charles Dickens. Writers of sentimental fiction not infrequently exercise their powers of sarcasm on the subject of the enormities of the law by inventing for the Law Courts an imaginary procedure which never yet was seen, and then denouncing its iniquities. But the caricatures of English law, at the beginning of the reign, which Dickens has made immortal are full of the insight of a great artist—come direct from the brain of one who has sat in court and watched—represent real scenes and incidents as they might appear to the uninitiated in the 'Gallery.' His pictures of the Chancery suit of 'Jarndyce and Jarndyce ;' of the common jury trial of 'Bardell *v.* Pickwick ;' of the debtors' prison, of the beadle, of the constable, of the local justice, and of the local justice's clerk, contain genuine history, even if it is buried under some extravagance. In 'David Copperfield' he has sketched with his usual felicity the fraternity of Doctors'-commons and the ecclesiastical officials who thronged its purlieus."

These words are not the words of Mr. Lockwood ; nor are they our own. They are from the pen of one of the ablest of living English jurists—Lord Justice Bowen—and they form part of a fifty years' survey of the administration of the law, published by his lordship some four or five years ago. Greater tribute has seldom been paid to any novelist : and it does not stand alone. On Tuesday, 15th ultimo, Mr. Lockwood—the well-known Queen's Counsel and member of Parliament—took up the tale before an audience in his own constituency at York, and eulogized Dickens not merely as a novelist who for the first time treated lawyers with impartiality, but also as one who by his writings worked valuable and lasting reforms in the administration of the law. A brief abstract of Mr. Lockwood's interesting address follows.

Where did Charles Dickens get his wide and accurate knowledge of the law and of lawyers ? was the first question which Mr. Lockwood set himself to answer. The answer, he thought, was not far to seek. The novelist's early years—the years in which he stored up experience and incident for future use—were passed, so to speak, in the atmosphere of the law. He visited the Marshalsea during his father's detention for debt, and these visits ultimately bore fruit in the scenes which depict Mr. Pickwick's incarceration in the Fleet. He was for eighteen months clerk in the office of Mr. Edward Blakemore, an attorney-at-law in Gray's-inn. Hence, no doubt, his business-like acquaintance with parchments, pounce, and the other minor stock-in-trade of the solicitor. Eventually there came a time when he ate five or six dinners at an Inn of Court with a view to being called to the Bar. The only result (added Mr. Lockwood, drily) was indigestion. This might have been the case, especially since, as Mr. Lockwood is well aware, the *cuisine* of these establishments was not so good as it is to-day. The Bar lost a man who might have proved a powerful advocate : English literature gained one of her most famous sons. Charles Dickens did not persevere in the study of the law ; he learnt shorthand, became a reporter, and, possessing the literary instinct, at once took a foremost place in the profession which, of all others, he was best fitted to adorn. One of his sons, Mr. H. F. Dickens, Q.C., is an advocate of some eminence. And hereby hangs a tale.

While Mr. Lockwood was preparing the address with which he charmed his York audience he naturally communicated with Mr. Henry Dickens on the subject of his distinguished father's connection with the law and with lawyers :—

In an interesting letter written to me by Mr. Henry Dickens, Q. C. (said Mr. Lockwood), we learn that Dickens was very fond of lawyers. Lord Denman, Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Talfourd (to whom "Pickwick" was dedicated), Lord Chief Justice Cockburn were his friends. Mr. Henry Dickens goes on to tell a story of his father and Mr. Frederick Ouvry, the well-known solicitor. On one occasion Dickens was in treaty for a piece of land at the back of Gad's Hill, the proposed vendor being an old farmer, a cute old man of business, and a hard nut to crack. An interview was arranged with him at Gad's Hill for a certain evening, and Mr. Ouvry came down for the purpose of being present when the bargain was struck. Dickens and Ouvry were sitting over their wine when the old man was announced. "We had better go in," said Dickens. "No, no" (said the astute lawyer)—"John (to the butler), show him into the study and take him a bottle of old port wine." Then, turning to Dickens, "A glass of port will do him no harm, it will soften him." After waiting about twenty minutes, they went into the study. The farmer was sitting bolt upright in an armchair, stern and uncompromising : the bottle of port had not been touched. The negotiations then proceeded very much in favour of the farmer, and the bargain was struck. With a chuckle the old man then turned his attention to the port and finished the bottle.

According to Mr. Lockwood, there are three sorts of lawyers in Dickens's books. There is the respectable solicitor—Perker, for example ; there are the sharp practitioners—Dodson and Fogg, to wit ; and there is the disreputable man—of whom the most striking instance is poor old Pell. Every reader of "Pickwick" will recognize their names, and will be able to turn at once to the passages which Mr. Lockwood read at York. The learned counsel does not entirely agree with the line taken by Dickens in respect of these worthies. Perker, he thinks, ought, undoubtedly, to have been struck off the rolls for direct bribery at Eatanswill ; Dodson and Fogg ought probably to have received the same fate for defrauding Ramsay ; but Pell ?—why be so hard on Pell ? It is true that, "assisted by a select committee of coach-men," he arranged the affairs of the elder Mr. Weller ; it is true that he liked his threepenn'orth of rum ; it is true, moreover, that he pretended to an impossible friendship with the late Lord Chancellor. But, as Mr. Lockwood remarked, these weaknesses are pardonable. His terms were "cheap and reasonable," and no man attended more to his clients than he did.

In the course of his address Mr. Lockwood discussed some of the counsel that Dickens has drawn. Readers of the "Pickwick Papers" may remember that Mr. Pickwick, upon hearing that Sergeant Snubbin had been retaind for the defence in Bardell v. Pickwick, was most anxious to see the great man. His solicitor Perker objected at first : but his professional prejudices were ultimately overcome :—

As to counsel (said Mr. Lockwood) I express strong approval of Mr. Pickwick's determination in insisting upon the personal interview with Sergeant Snubbin, and without discussing the advisability or otherwise of dividing the profession of the law into two sections sufficiently indicate my own feelings on this point when I say that any system which puts obstacles in the way of a litigant having the fullest personal communication with the person he has paid to represent him in court is an anomaly and an absurdity.

Snubbin, in Mr. Lockwood's opinion, was no match for Buzfuz. He made an absurd mistake in allowing his junior, Mr. Phunky, to cross-examine Mr. Winkle. It may occasionally happen that when an important witness is called the leader is absent from court ; but this was not the case in Bardell *v.* Pickwick, since Serjeant Snubbin winked to his inexperienced junior with a view to obtaining the early finish of a cross-examination that could only lead to disaster. Buzfuz, from all accounts, did excellently. But even Buzfuz did not get the chance he would have had to-day. "Six years after her Majesty's accession"—says Sir Charles Bowen in the article from which we have already quoted—"Lord Denman, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and father of the present Mr. Justice Denman, carried an Act removing the archaic fetter by which persons interested in the result of an action or suit were disabled from becoming witnesses. Fancy Mr. Pickwick in the witness-box and his cross-examination as to credit ! Mr. Lockwood fairly revelled in the idea. "Drunk at a public dinner at Muggleton after the cricket match—found drunk on the property of Captain Boldwig, and wheeled into the public pound, being rescued by force—prevented by his own servant from assaulting the solicitors for the plaintiff—found in a compromising situation in the bedroom at the Great White Horse at Ipswich—bound over to find bail in two sureties of £50 each before Mr. Napkins !" Poor Pickwick would have received scant mercy at the hands of Mr. Lockwood. But times have changed since the "Pickwick Papers" were written, and the legal world is not what it was in 1837. For the salutary changes that have taken place no small amount of credit is due to the great novelist whom Mr. Lockwood so generously praised at York.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

If is tolerably well-known that a much larger quantity of cognac is annually sold than could possibly be produced by the little town from which it takes its name. Cognac, in fact, has simply come to be a trade name for any spirit distilled from the grape. The municipality of Cognac are taking steps to put an end to what is certainly in some sense a fraud upon the public. When the public ask for cognac the municipality are determined, if possible, that they shall get it. A committee has been formed, money has been subscribed, and action will be taken against distillers making an unwarranted use of the name of the brandy capital.

MR. HASTINGS, M.P., SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

The charge against Mr. George Woodyatt Hastings, aged 66, M.P., for East Worcestershire, of having appropriated to his own use, as trustee under the will of the late Mr. John Brown, securities and other properties, valued at upwards of £21,000, was heard on Friday (11th ult.) before Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, at the Central Criminal Court, London. On the nine counts of the indictment being read out, and prisoner being called to plead, said in a low voice, "I plead guilty. My counsel will address the Court." Mr. Matthews, Q.C., who appeared with Mr. Horace Avery for the prosecution, made a brief statement as to the total an ount of the defalcations, which amounted, he said, to over £30,000. He added that the result was a terrible hardship to one of the beneficiaries, Major Brown, the son of the testator. That gentleman was formerly in the army, but was now invalided on half-pay. There were four children, but the ladies were more or less provided for. But so far as Major Brown was concerned, he was left absolutely penniless, with the exception of his half-pay.

Mr. Lockwood, in addressing his Lordship for the defence, stated that his client had taken the course he had adopted not in consequence of any pressure which had been brought to bear upon him, but entirely of his own free will, and by taking that course, he expressed, so far as he could, the deep regret he felt for what he had done. He did not propose to enter into any of the figures which had been given by the learned counsel for the prosecution. He only proposed to touch upon what the public career of Mr. Hastings had been. He was a man of nearly seventy years of age and during a great part of that long life he had honourably devoted himself to the service of his country. For more than thirty years, he had rendered public services as a magistrate in the county of Worcester ; for nineteen years he acted as chairman of the bench of magistrates for Worcestershire ; and he had, since 1880, represented a division of the county in Parliament. He had a wife and two young children, and whatever might be said against him, it could not be urged that he had in any sense led a life of extravagance. Indeed, the multiplicity of public duties which he had to discharge, and did discharge, made his life in no sense a luxurious, but indeed a very arduous one.

The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say, advanced to the front of the dock, and speaking clearly and collectedly, said he should be greatly obliged to his Lordship if he would allow him to say a few words. He then went on to correct an error which occurred, as he alleged, in the opening speech of the counsel for the prosecution, saying that, though the matter was not of much importance, it was as well that they should be accurate as to the facts. One other thing he was very anxious to say, he knew that observations had been made with regard to his having remained sole trustee of the trust. But what was the reason of that ? When his co-trustee died, there was a feeling certainly on his part that the most appropriate person to appoint as his co-trustee would be Major Brown, eldest son of the testator, but to his great surprise, he received a letter signed by three of the beneficiaries objecting in the strongest way to the appointment of Major Brown, so that that appointment fell through. He afterwards proposed the appointment as his co-trustee of a well known and eminent counsel of the Equity Courts, Mr. Willis Bund. Mr. Willis Bund was most willing to serve with him, and he knew all the circumstances of the case. He (prisoner) accordingly communicated with the beneficiaries, but never succeeded in obtaining acquiescence in the proposal. Of course, there might be good reasons for all that, and he only mentioned it as a proof that it was not by his own desire that he remained sole trustee. He could only say, in conclusion, that he echoed most strongly what his counsel had said as to his very great regret that the beneficiaries of the trust should have suffered in any way through any errors of his. He not only hoped, but he believed that it would be found, they would not suffer so much as had been suggested, nor would they be suffering at all

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

No excuse is necessary, thinks a Service paper, for giving its readers a *precis* of the first of a very remarkable series of articles in the "Independance Belge," on "The Naval Decay of England," by "Nauticus," who writes in a tone of regret, as a friend of England, and is according to French papers, one of the most talented officers in the German Intelligence Department. Certainly he is somebody who keeps abreast of the naval thought of the day, and does not even allow a *brochure* like "The Sea Service,' to escape his attention. The malady that has come as a blight upon England, he says, is not due to the decrepitude of age, but, to borrow a term from hygiene, from neglect of the laws of health. Look at Germany, he says. There if you ask any man about the Army its history, its chiefs, its uniform, or its arms, the answer is ready, for the German is proud to be a soldier, and the highest ambition of the German nobility is to attain an elevated rank in the service of the Fatherland. In England he continues, on the other hand, where the Navy is as the German Army, the feeling in regard to it is one of indifference resulting from total ignorance.

The popular imagination, indeed, is stirred by the name of Nelson, but the Englishman who is not a sailor has no knowledge of him, or at most of a fact or two which he picked up at the Naval Exhibition, while of Hawke, Blake, Russell, Rooke, Shovell, Benbow, Rodney, Hood, Duncan, Howe, Cochrane, and Pellew, he knows nothing, or at most their names. "Unfathomable is the ignorance of all classes of the English population in regard to the brilliant naval history of the country." "The teaching of naval history has no place in any scholastic programme." For ourselves, continues our contemporary, we must claim that we have always given full attention to the Navy, and much more of our space than the "mechant petit coin" which "Nauticus" describes as reserved for naval affairs in English journals "devoted to the Army." Where enthusiasm is so lamentably wanting, continues this vigorous writer, it is impossible that the Navy can be popular. He gives statistics thus:—Of the 244 Admirals and Captains of the British Navy there are but 23 peers, sons of peers, or baronets. Fourteen only of the 537 Members of the House of Lords belong, or have belonged, to the Navy, while 286 belong, or have once belonged, to the Army. "Let an honourable or a lucrative post become vacant in the Royal Household, or in the colonial administration, the prisons, &c., and the favoured candidate is taken five out of six times from the Army."

After telling us that England has taken full advantage in the past of the natural riches with which she is stored, and, after showing that in 1815, at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, she had 218ships of the line and 309 frigates, while France had but 60 of the former and 58 of the latter, "Nauticus" proceeds to an interesting set of statistics, upon which, indeed, the value of his remarks to a large extent depends, but we see no reason to doubt the justice of his figures. Calculating then the maritime interests of the great powers in relation to the extent of their territory, their population, their revenue, their imports and exports, and the tonnage of their merchant marine, and taking the total at 100, he gives the interests of Great Britain as equivalent to 40, of France to 17, of Germany to 19, of Russia to 12, of Austria-Hungary to 6·5, and of Italy to 5·5. If this be correct, he insists English naval strength should be 40 per cent. of that of the great powers. Taking then an interesting table which M. Cochery appended to his report upon the French naval budget, showing the numbers of ships of various classes expected to be possessed by the Powers in 1895, he concludes that, at that time, we shall have exactly 40 per cent. of battleships, being in that particular up to our required strength, 12.6 per cent. only of coast-defence ironclads, more than 49 per cent. of armoured and protected cruisers, 50 per cent. of other cruisers steaming more than 15 knots, 34·4 per cent. of torpedo-catchers, and but 13·9 per cent. of torpedo-boats, being in all a percentage of 23·6 instead of 40.

He further remarks that the 9 British coast-defence ships of his calculation are incapable of keeping the sea and going into action, while the French name in that category, ships like the Furieux and Tonnerre, which are now part of the Channel Squadron, and the Caiman and Indomptable, which belong to the Squadron of the Mediterranean. If such ships were English, he notes, they would be classed as battleships, and if we take them—there are 11—as battleships, and add them to the 27 battleships properly belonging to France, it will appear that, instead of having 40 per cent. of such ships, England will have 37·5 per cent. only. We give a last quotation from this very trenchant article: "For the power that possesses the greatest mercantile marine, natural laws require that she should also be the principal naval power. Spain and the Low Countries saw their commercial supremacy fade only from the day when they ceased to make a proportionate growth in their naval strength."

The 'Militar Wochenblatt' continues a cleverly-written *résumé* and criticism upon the *brochure* of General Ferron—"Les Indications pour le combat," which has created no inconsiderable interest in continental military circles. The German critic gives a careful analysis of the more salient points in the French author's study, citing here and there important passages literally rendered, and then remarks upon the theories enunciated *pro* and *con*. The "Wochenblatt" pays high tribute to the General's work,—while pointing out at the same time how closely his opinions in regard to the attack, and the proportionate strength of the supports, are in accord with those set forth in the present German regulations for infantry. General Ferron, we obse rve, is of the same opinion as that expressed by the Prussian officer, General von Boyen, in his "Souvenirs," in reference to the organic composition of the larger units, being strongly in favour of the *corps d'armée* of three divisions, as compared with that of two divisions, while, in respect to the cavalry arm and its future *rôle*, he considers the letter of Prince Hohenlohe a masterpiece in composition. Cavalry, the French author believes, can learn most of its duties in peace time, but only when properly organised and maintained in its cadres as it would be called upon to act at the outbreak of war. This opinion will find few opponents—at least amongst men of experience.

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) gives some interesting details respecting a submarine boat in vented by Mr. George Baker, of Chicago, and built in one of the shipbuilding yards at Detroit. The vessel is forty feet in length, with a beam of nine feet and a depth of fourteen feet. The requisite immersion is regulated by reversible propellers working at any required angle at each side of the boat. The fo rward movement, can be changed to a vertical movement, down or up, by giving the propellers an angle of 90 deg., while the lateral direction of the craft is managed by a rudder fixed aft, worcked by a small wheel fixed in a special turret. Our con temporary furnishes ample details in regard to the engines, machinery, bo lers, air-pump, and oth er appliances of the vessel. The interior is lit by electricity, and entrance is made to the boat by a t urret cupola, adjusted so as to enable the pilot, sitting therein, to direct the requisite movement of his "ship." Mr. Baker has, in the presence of several officials and experts, made three or four successful trials of his invention, which he hopes to further improve before submitting it to the U. S. Government.

A further series of experiments with torpedoes and high explosives has been arranged to take place at Portsmouth, under the auspices of the Vernon and Excellent establishments. No date has yet been fixed, says the Portsmouth paper, which gives this information, but it is understood that the series will commence early in the summer. The vessel to be operated upon is again the Ressistance, and she is now being prepared for the purpose. It would be a useful experiment if the old ship were armoured and protected in different sections to represent various types of new battleships and cruisers, and was then towed into the Channel and used as a target at varying distances by selected vessels from the mobilised squadron. An inspection of her afterwards should give a fair notion of the scene which a ship might be expected to present, minus the dead and dying humanity, at the close of an action. In addition to which it would be an interesting and striking spectacle to show the King of Italy, if he is really coming this year.

The regiments which will have both their battalions abroad when the reliefs of 1892-93 have gone out will be the Royal West Surrey (2nd), Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th), South Wales Borderers (24th), East Lancashire (30th-59th), and Middlesex (57th-77th). The Liverpool (8th) and Devonshire (11th) will be relieved from this rather awkward position, whilst the King's Royal Rifles (60th) will have two battalions at home and two abroad, instead of, as at present, three abroad and one in England. The placing of Gibraltar on the Home Service roster would, however, tend to dispose of this difficulty to a great extent. It was stated some time ago that it was in contemplation to carry out that measure, and now it is all but determined upon. There is much to be said in favour of it, as it would vary the monotony of home garrison life, the troops stationed on the Rock would become more or less acclimatised, and they would, of course, always be available if the First Army Corps had to be mobilised; indeed their being abroad would be an advantage to them in many respects under this head.

It has frequently been represented that regiments returning from abroad ought, as far as possible, to be quartered in their own localities for the first year or two of their home service. It is gratifying to find that in the programme of reliefs for 1892-93 home coming battalions are to be sent to stations in close proximity to their particular depots.

NOTICES.

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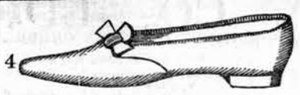

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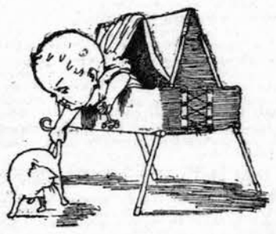

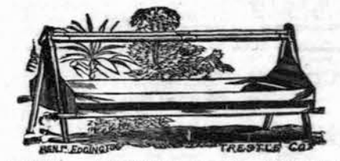

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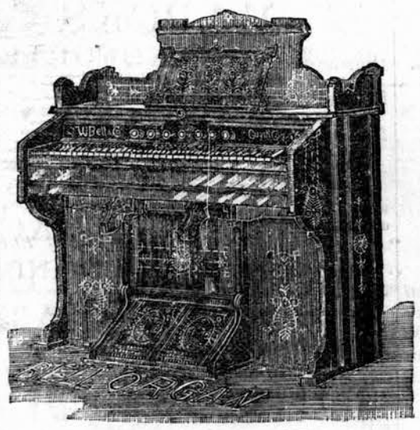

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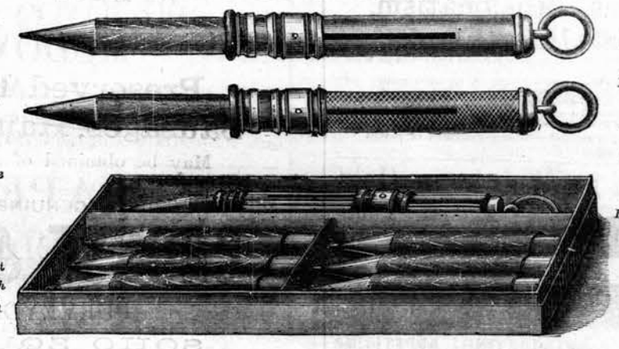

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.